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Part One
Pages 1-8

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COMING TO THEIR SENSES

Democrats Begin to Understand the Currency Question.

TALK OF DOING THE RIGHT THING

Possible that a Scheme to Retire the Greenbacks Would Be Supported by the House—Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is a hopeful indication for the Democrats that some members of the party, observing the feebleness with which the currency problem has been treated in the House, are awakening to the necessity of more thoughtful and vigorous action. As long as there is nothing better than failure to agree on a measure because it does not embody the local prejudices or preferences of every individual member, which would be undesirable, even if it was possible, there can be no headway. The House Democrats will hold a caucus on Monday, upon the request of Mr. Springer, and probably with the expectation that an agreement upon a line of action on the pending House bill shall de decided upon. The caucus may be a good thing. It may be useless. At present the prospect is that it will prove to be merely an opportunity for the members to speak out freely in expression of their opposition to the Carlisle bill, which has fewer supporters than the Secretary really hopes and believes.

As was stated yesterday there is a growing disposition to take up the currency question in a new way and to work upon it with the determination to get rid of the greenbacks by a funding measure involving the issue of low-rate, long-term bonds. The plan will contemplate the withdrawal and cancellation of the greenbacks, and will avoid any assault upon the national bank system that would impair public confidence in the circulation. The possibility of doing something like this is encouraged by the belief among some of the Democrats that there is to be an improvement in the receipts of the Government from customs and from the internal revenue, and the necessity of protecting the Treasury from assaults upon its stock of gold, by removing the notes which furnish the opportunity and the temptation for such assaults, has become plain as the result of the discussion since the beginning of this session.

The idea that the fate of the Democratic Party in 1896 will depend largely upon the action of the present Congress on the proposition to reform the currency is beginning to gain ground in the Senate. On this subject one of the best-informed Democratic Senators to-day said to a correspondent of The New-York Times:

"Unless the present Congress shall pass a currency bill before March 4, I am convinced that the President will call an extra session, and an extra session, in my judgment, would be but preliminary to the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Party in 1896. It is absolutely necessary that the Congress should now take hold of this question with a determination to agree upon a bill calculated to relieve the Treasury of the dangers which beset it.

"In the last few months the country has been in a position to understand the weakness of the currency system, and from all quarters come demands for a change. I am convinced that the bill with which the House is now wrestling is not calculated to meet the present emergency, and the attitude of the Democratic members shows that it will be impossible to get a majority to favor it.

"From what I can learn the Administration is willing to have this bill displaced by one which might secure the united support of the Democrats. It is evident to me that the plan of issuing long-term bonds in order to retire the legal tenders, and narrowing the currency to national bank notes and silver certificates, is rapidly growing in favor, and I have little doubt that if a bill embodying the plan should be introduced most of the Democrats who now are at odds over the Carlisle bill would support it.

"There remain only a few weeks in which the Democratic Party can rectify in some measure the errors which have marked the session thus far, and their efforts should be directed to legislation which would put the finances of the country on a sound basis. It is surprising to me that the Democratic leaders in the House should permit valuable time to be lost in discussing a measure which they know has not the faintest prospect of success.

"From reports which reach me from the Treasury I am convinced that Mr. Carlisle has been misled as to the chances of the bill. Within twenty-four hours the Secretary has expressed satisfaction with the situation, and named a prominent member of the New-York delegation as one of the strongest supporters of the measure. To-day this man on whom Mr. Carlisle has placed such reliance made a speech in the House against the bill. I mention this merely to illustrate the lack of organization which has marked the entire movement.

"In the Senate I detect signs of a determination to support a currency bill constructed on sound principles. The Democratic leaders of the Senate realize the danger to the party, and before many days pass I shall look for the beginning of a movement calculated to result in a strong financial measure. Any Democrat who is at all interested in the success of his party must eventually be brought to see that it would be suicidal, from a party standpoint, to permit the session to close without affirmative action on a currency bill.

"My plan would be to construct a bill which could not fail to draw Republican votes, and I would press it so vigorously that even the antiquated rules of the Senate would not prevent its passage.

"Should the settlement of this question be left to the next Congress, the last hope of a Democratic victory in 1896 would be dashed to the ground. The Democratic leaders in the Senate understand this, and it is their knowledge of the situation which leads me to believe that they will not permit much more time to elapse before exerting their influence not only in the upper chamber, but also on Democratic members of the House who have political ambitions."

MR. COOMBS HAS A BILL.

Proposes to Refund the Greenbacks with Low-Rate Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Coombs has prepared a bill expressing in a way the funding idea that is occupying the attention of many serious members of both houses. He has had the language of the bill criticised by experts in the Treasury Department, so as to avoid verbal inaccuracies, and he believes that it is in shape to be introduced. He does not wish to

Continued on Page 2.

CLOTHING WORKERS ARE RIOTOUS

Demand the Life of the Foreman Because a Factory Is Closed Down—Posse Needed for Protection.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 4.—A riot occurred at Bogart Heights on the outskirts of this city last night, the disorder continuing to-day. Judge Readio of Garfield, with a posse of constables, was sent for in hot haste, arriving just in time to rescue Manager Rudolph Schatzkin from the hands of a howling mob of workmen, who had broken into his residence and were clamoring for his life.

Several months ago Michael F. Burns, a wealthy New-York coal dealer, bought a large tract of land, and induced a clothing company to locate their factory on the property. Their manager, Rudolph Schatzkin, then induced a score of Polish and Hebrew families to emigrate from East New-York, promising them free transportation and steady work as an inducement to become tenants of the cottages built by the Heights Land Company, an association whose stock is held by Schatzkin and the Directors of the clothing concern.

Work was brisk until two weeks ago, when the factory was shut down several days after rent had been paid in advance. The families of the workmen were left in destitute circumstances, and after ineffectual attempts to secure relief, last night appointed a committee to wait on Schatzkin and demand that they be furnished transportation back to New-York. When this committee reported back that Schatzkin refused to consider their claims, the men, women, and children surrounded his residence, brandishing knives, pistols, scissors, and anything else they could obtain in the shape of a weapon. The committee broke down the door and made a prisoner of the manager, the mob howling outside for ropes with which to hang him.

Meanwhile a maidservant had slipped through the crowd at the rear door unnoticed and notified Judge Readio, who hurried to the scene with Constable Emmons and several citizens. They rescued Schotzkin, and the Justice essayed to read the riot act without effect.

Constable Emmons then pushed forward, the sight of his badge having a wonderful effect on the rioters, who drew off some distance and held a conference. The women were observed inciting the men to attack the house. Quiet being restored, Constable Emmons was left on guard, and the Garfield citizens retired. All night the mob hung around the house, apparently fearing that Schotzkin would escape. This morning the women began bombarding the house with stones, and Judge Readio was again sent for. He hastily swore in six special deputies and proceeded to arrest five of the ringleaders, who were placed in the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack. Three special officers were stationed at the Schotzkin residence all day, and will be relieved by three others to-night. Schotzkin and his family dare not show themselves for fear of precipitating further trouble.

WASHBURN SEEMS INVINCIBLE

THE LEADER IN THE MINNESOTA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Struggle Is Between Himself and Nelson, with Comstock Held Back as a Dark Horse.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—It appears more certain to-day than before that the Senatorial struggle will be between Washburn and Nelson, with Comstock as a dark horse in case Washburn should be beaten.

The politicians, having fully recovered from the surprises of yesterday and having had a good night's sleep, are beginning now to weigh the chances of the candidates with some degree of care, and their judgments are worth recording. By unanimous consent McCleary is said to cut absolutely no figure in the result, whatever it may be. People from his own district are the loudest in condemning his candidacy as unwise.

It is difficult to see, after looking the field over, how Washburn can be beaten. He will, of course, have the Fifth or Minneapolis District solid. To this he will add the almost solid votes of the Second or Mankato, and Sixth or Duluth Districts. In the First or Winona District, he will get a majority of the delegation. In the Fourth or St. Paul District he will get more than half of the votes. This array, with the scattering votes he is sure of from the Third and Seventh Districts, looks invincible.

TENNESSEE POLITICAL MUDDLE.

A Democratic Caucus to Consider the Matter—The Senatorial Situation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The session of the Legislature begins next Monday, and the city to-night is full of politicians. Among them is Senator Isham G. Harris, who is seeking re-election. While there is no open opposition to him, a quiet boom has been started by the friends of Gen. W. H. Jackson, a brother of United States Supreme Court Justice Howell E. Jackson.

The State Democratic Executive Committee met to-day in special session and prepared an address to the Democracy of the State, in which it recognizes that fraud has been committed in the Gubernatorial election, and recommends that the candidate securing the largest number of legal votes be seated, a careful investigation being asked to ascertain this fact. A caucus of Democrats will be held to-mororw evening to select officers and outline a policy.

The Outlook in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—In regard to the rumors prevalent to-day of a combination to defeat E. O. Wolcott, the caucus nominee for United States Senator, J. F. Sanders, National Republican Committeeman from Colorado, said this evening to a United Press reporter: "There are fifty-seven Republican members in the present Legislature, a majority of fourten over Populists and Democrats on joint ballot. Each of these members will vote for his re-election. There are no dissatisfied Republicans, and the reported opposition of Senator Bowen and Col. Stratton is simply nonsense."

Candidates for Burrows's Place.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The Secretary of State, Washington Gardner, to-day announced himself as a candidate to succeed Congressman Burrows. Ex-State Senator Phil L. Colgrove of Hastings also announced his candidacy. Should an extra session of Congress be called Gov. Rich would order an election in the Fourth District as soon as the President's proclamation is issued; otherwise he will not have the vacancy filled until after the Legislature shall adjourn.

The Illinois Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—Ex-Congressman George E. Adams of this city announced to-day that he was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Cullom. William E. Mason and Joseph Medill are the other candidates, although Mr. Medill is not seeking election.

To Add 100 Men to the Force.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday laid over applications for retirement from thirteen members of the force.

The Grand Jury's presentment against the Police Department regarding the condition of the streets and sidewalks after the recent snow was considered, and such action as the department can take will be taken.

A resolution was passed to add 100 men to the force during this year, as there were 131 vacancies at the close of last year.

Inspectors Conlin, McAvoy, and Williams submitted to the board their quarterly reports, showing the condition of the station houses in their districts.

TO SAVE WHISKY TRUST

A Strong Committee Formed to Change the Management.

STOCKHOLDERS TO ACT IN CONCERT

Culmination of the General Discontent with President Greenhut's Actions—The Coming Annual Election.

Upon the request of more than one-third of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, Richard B. Hartshorne of J. M. Hartshorne & Brother, 18 Wall Street; John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and F. M. Lockwood of F. M. Lockwood & Co., 2 Exchange Court, have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company, to protect the interest of the stockholders, and to secure a change in the management.

The appointment of this committee is the culmination of the growing discontent on the part of the stockholders with the conduct of Mr. J. B. Greenhut, the President of the company. Readers of The Times will recall how last Summer Mr. Greenhut, after an unsuccessful attempt to "bull" the stock in Wall Street, turned bear, and they will also remember how, in the campaign for the destruction of the value of the stock, he left no stone unturned which might help him in his purpose. He began by announcing the necessity for a complete reorganization of the property and suggested that the stock should be assessed $10 a share. He was instrumental in inducing the Attorney General of Illinois to bring quo warranto proceedings against the company, and when he found that the stock did not decline fast enough in the face of this threatened destruction of its value, he caused the price of whisky to be cut below the cost of production. This latter step was taken at a time when the trade was in good condition and was quite able and willing to pay a fair profit to the producers.

Finally a writ of ouster was secured in the Illinois courts, but the other Directors of the company compelled Mr. Greenhut to appeal the case to the State Supreme Court. Recently he has written a letter intimating that the appeal cannot be maintained, and the fear has arisen that he may go so far as to withdraw it of his own motion. Should he attempt to do so, he will find sharp opposition confronting him, for the committee, foreseeing the possibility of such action, has sent its counsel, Mr. Nathan Bijur, to Chicago to look after the interest of the stockholders in the courts. But even should the writ of ouster be granted, the affairs of the company would be only temporarily embarrassed, for plans have already been prepared to meet such an emergency. The company would be immediately reorganized and incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey or some other State where opposition to its legitimate business would not be encountered.

Every step which led up to the formation of the committee has received the fullest and most careful consideration on the part of the leading stockholders, and that they are resolved to protect themselves is made plainly apparent by the character and standing of the committee. The stockholders are invited, through an advertisement in another column, to send their proxies to the Manhattan Trust Company to be voted at the coming annual election by the committee.

In December, 1892, the stock sold at 72½, and in the following January dividends ceased, and have not been resumed since. The stock recently sold below 8, but yesterday was being picked up around 10. The standing of the members of the committee insures a management under which the future success of the company seems to be guaranteed.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Albany has large holdings of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's stock. When the announcement was made that the stock would have to be assessed $10 per share a movement was started here to prevent the company from wreck. Upon investigation it was learned that the property is very valuable and that such an assessment is unnecessary.

An alliance was formed with the large holders of the stock in other cities and a strong combination made, which is more than likely to be successful.

The following call will be issued to the stockholders of the company:

"To the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company: Upon the request of holders of more than one-third of the entire capital stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company to protect the interests of the stockholders and to secure a change of management. Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

"A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders with a proxy in favor of this committee, to be voted at the coming annual election."

The call is signed by Richard B. Hartshorne, 18 Wall Street, New-York; John J. Waterbury, President Manhattan Trust Company; F. M. Lockwood, 2 Exchange Court, New-York.

Found Dead with the Gas On.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—John Marshall, grandnephew of Chief Justice Marshall, who was for many years employed in the law office of Dickinson, Thurber & Co., (Don M. Dickinson and Private Secretary Thurber) of Detroit, was found dead in a boarding house this morning, the gas being turned on full and the doors and windows closed. The man had been unfortunate in attempting to secure a good, permanent position under the Government, although he was a copyist in the Recorder's Office. Mr. Thurber had taken personal interest in the man, and when informed of his death gave instructions that his remains should receive proper care, and that his parents be notified.

Found Dead in the River.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 4.—The body of Philip Weinburg, a wealthy land owner living near Jacksonville, this State, was found in the Arkansas River at this place to-day. The cause of his death is a mystery. On his person was found $2,250. He had a life insurance policy with a local company. He has a son somewhere in the United States, who is his only heir. He lived the life of a miser.

Bank Going Out of Business.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 4.—The City National Bank, having a capital of $100,000, has decided to go out of business next week and transfer its accounts to the Berney National Bank. Its finances are all right. The President, B. B. Comer, who controls two-thirds of the stock, wishes to devote his attention to a flouring mill, now in operation, and a cotton mill, which is to be built soon.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY H. CLARKE

Overcome by Heart Disease in the Berkeley Lyceum, Where She Had Gone to See the Strollers.

Mrs. Mary H. Clarke of 86 Pelham Road, New-Rochelle, dropped dead of heart disease in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Clarke was a cousin of Mrs. D. Jackson Steward of 10 Gramercy Park. She came to the city last evening to attend the amateur performance by the Strollers of "The Rose of Auvergne," and "A Belle's Stratagem," at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. She was met at the Grand Central Station by her cousin and several friends. They hurried to the theatre for fear of being late.

On arriving at the building Mrs. Clarke hastily seated herself, gasped for breath, and pressed her hand to her breast. Her friends could do nothing to aid her, and she fell to the floor in an unconscious condition.

The attachés of the theatre insisted on getting the dying woman out of the room at once, and she was carried to the ladies' waiting room. Friends ran for medical assistance, but she died before a physician arrived.

A messenger went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and tried to get an order for the removal of the body, but the police declared that it would be necessary to notify the Coroner before this could be done.

Permission was finally obtained for the removal of the body, and about midnight it was taken to Mrs. Steward's home, where it will remain until the arrival of Mrs. Clarke's sister from New-Rochelle.

Few persons in the theatre knew of Mrs. Clarke's death, and the performance went on without interruption.

Mrs. Clarke was sixty-four years of age, and lived with a sister in New-Rochelle. She was subject to heart disease.

MURPHY'S SEAT IN QUESTION

RUMOR AFFECTING THE JUNIOR NEW-YORK SENATOR.

Republicans in Albany Seem to Think They Have Reason to Doubt the Validity of His Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Albany Evening Journal to-night, in a news article headed "Is Murphy a Senator?" says:

"Is Edward Murphy legally entitled to the seat which he holds in the United States Senate as one of the representatives of the State of New-York? This question has suggested itself to several prominent Republicans, in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring the State Board of Canvassers in contempt for its action in canvassing the Mylod returns.

"Edward Murphy was elected Senator on Jan. 17, 1893, the illegal Senate participating in his election. His opponent was Frank Hiscock. The point raised concerning the validity of Senator Murphy's election may be taken into the courts. Undoubtedly, it has merit, and the only question is one of expediency.

"'The point is good,' said Secretary of State Palmer this morning; 'but if the election of Mr. Murphy is invalid, so must be a great many other acts of the stolen Legislature. The Congressional apportionment and much New-York City legislation would become null and void. I am inclined to think that the unseating of Senator Murphy might be looked upon as an attempt to gain partisan advantage and would prejudice popular opinion in his favor. It would be better to let the Democrats remain responsible for the exercise of the power they have. A Republican Senate would not help us much while Cleveland remains President.'

"Gen. Palmer's opinion was shared by the other State officers, and it may be that no attempt to formulate a case against Mr. Murphy for presentation to the Senate will be made. But that it might be made with a fair prospect of success is clearly evident from the facts and the court decisions. A number of leading Republicans are now considering the question, and will decide whether to take any action upon it or not."

STOLE THE EXPRESS SAFE FROM THE CAR

But the Robbers Abandoned Their Plunder When Pursued.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 4.—While the north-bound train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was standing at the Coon Valley Mines, six miles from here, at 6 o'clock to-night, and while the messenger, Frank Tarrade, was outside his car, robbers entered the car and carried away the steel safe containing $216 in money and valuable packages.

The robbery was discovered and a searching party of fifty miners speedily organized. Half an hour later the safe was found a short distance away, unopened, the robbers having become frightened.

A BRIDLE FOR GOV. MORTON.

A Present from a Montana Girl—The Fort Orange Club Dinner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Gov. Morton received a present of a bridle of Indian manufacture to-day. It came from Miss Verras McKnight of Montana, who is a distant relative of the Governor. A letter which accompanied the gift explained that it was made by Little Bear. It is made of fine hide and stained horse hair.

The Fort Orange Club will give a reception to Gov. and Mrs. Morton on the evening of Jan. 22. The Republican State officers are talking of arranging a reception for Gov. Morton.

Investigating Ritualistic Practices.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The commission to investigate the ritualistic practices of the Rev. Lewis T. Wattson, rector of St. John's Church of Kingston, met to-day.

The principal feature of the complaint is in the matter of the use of incense on the second Sunday in Advent. The statements of both sides were taken to-day, and the testimony will probably be forwarded to Bishop Potter without conclusions or recommendations, as the commission is only appointed to ascertain the exact condition of affairs in the church.

Lawson N. Fuller Was Right.

Lawson N. Fuller called on President Clausen of the Park Department yesterday and complained that he had been stopped from driving his four-in-hand sleigh, containing sixteen young women from the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, through Central Park on Thursday afternoon.

He contended that the resolution under which the police acted when they stopped him did not apply to private four-in-hands, and upon looking it up the officials admitted that he was right.

Coxey Goes to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—J. S. Coxey, the Populist leader, has removed from Massillon, Ohio, to this city, and taken up his home on Girard Avenue, near Broad Street. The change of home, Mr. Coxey says, is made in the interest of his family, from an educational point of view. Coxey will appear before the Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in Washington next week, and before the Finance Committee of the Senate, to advocate his non-interest-bearing bond scheme.

An Assistant Inspector General.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Frederick Ross Lee of New-York City has been appointed Second Assistant Inspector General. He is a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment.

FAILED TO FACE BYRNES

Dr. Parkhurst Had Been Subpoenaed as a Lexow Witness.

SAYS A SORE THROAT KEPT HIM HOME

Chamber of Commerce Member Quoted as Saying It Was the Doctor Who Flinched in the End.

THEN, TOO, THE CHAMBER INDORSED LEXOW

Dr. Parkhurst Tells All About It—Bad Air of the Courtroom Brought on Throat Trouble.

Of all the surprises of the Lexow committee, none caused more general comment than the absence of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst from the room at the final session, when Superintendent Thomas Byrnes was on the witness stand.

This surprise would have been even more profound if it had been known that Dr. Parkhurst was actually under subpoena to appear and testify, but got himself excused on a certificate from his family physician.

This certificate was presented to the Lexow committee the morning of the last day, the day Superintendent Byrnes was on the stand. It stated that Dr. Parkhurst could not leave his house because of a severe sore throat.

Dr. Parkhurst was well enough to preach the next morning in his church in Madison Square. His topic was current events. He did not refer to the Senatorial investigation in his sermon, but in a paper that morning he had a signed statement complaining of the way in which Superintendent Byrnes had been treated. He said:

"My amazement is not an unqualified one. The entire manner in which Mr. Byrnes has been handled in this matter has been distinctly suggestive of an understanding. It is doubtless the easiest way out. Whether it is the best way out is a matter to be considered."

The first intimation that Dr. Parkhurst had been subpoenaed as a witness before the Lexow committee came yesterday in the shape of an interview in The Evening Sun with a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was said in this interview that, when the opportunity was given to Dr. Parkhurst to put to Superintendent Byrnes whatever questions he wished, through the medium of Mr. Goff, or to appear as a witness against Byrnes, the doctor fled from the self-sought task, and hid behind the certificate of his physician. This statement was made in explanation of the action of the Chamber of Commerce in indorsing the Lexow committee after Dr. Parkhurst had condemned it.

"It was not the fault of the Lexow committee," said this member of the Chamber of Commerce, "that it did not put more questions to Superintendent Byrnes. It was the fault of Dr. Parkhurst, who shirked, as I have been told, at the very last moment. It was said some time before the committee adjourned that Dr. Parkhurst would be a witness on the last day of the session and would tell all he knew about the Police Department.

"As the time came near for Byrnes to take the stand it was the general understanding that, if Dr. Parkhurst would not take the stand himself and go for Byrnes in his own peculiar fashion, he would certainly sit beside Mr. Goff and put to him the questions which the doctor thought were vital and which should be put to the witness on the stand in order to make his position clear concerning Dr. Parkhurst and his society, if for nothing else.

"That was the belief of a great many persons, not excepting the members of the committee and its counsel. But Dr. Parkhurst, when Byrnes was examined on that most important day of all days to him, was not present in the courtroom for a single moment. In fact, he laid himself liable to indictment for contempt of the committee in his efforts, apparently, to keep out of the way of Byrnes.

"He took the chance of subjecting his physican to a summons as a witness before the Lexow committee to explain what was the matter with the doctor."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the reporter.

"I mean," was the answer, "that Dr. Parkhurst got out of what he must have considered, judging from the occurrence, an unpleasant duty in the same way in which Capt. Meakim, for instance, escaped appearing before the committee, and for which Mr. Goff denounced Capt. Meakim roundly.

"From all I have been able to learn the committee was exceedingly anxious to have Dr. Parkhurst in court during the examination of Byrnes. The committee wanted him so that he might put to Mr. Goff, and in turn to Superintendent Byrnes, any question or anything else, for that matter, which the doctor wanted to have explained.

"If he did not care to do that, the committee wanted him to take the stand and tell what he knew about Byrnes, in order that Byrnes might be cross-examined on that subject later."

The committee, this member of the Chamber of Commerce said, was confident all that closing day of the investigation that Dr. Parkhurst was absent only because he was waiting until Superintendent Byrnes should be called to the stand.

"I understand," continued the member of the Chamber of Commerce, "that the committee and its counsel were simply dumfounded when the physician's certificate was received from Dr. Parkhurst.

"I think it is in questionable taste for Dr. Parkhurst to charge the Lexow committee with making deals or doing anything of a similar character when he himself crawled at a critical moment.

"Had he possessed any information reflecting on Superintendent Byrnes he should have produced it there, or at least he should have been present to prompt Mr. Goff along the lines on which he (Dr. Parkhurst) wanted to have Byrnes examined. I am sure the committee would have accorded him that privilege.

"If he did not care to do that he would also have been permitted to go on the stand and tell what he knew about Byrnes. And if he didn't do even that, it was the intention of the committee to call and see him as a witness, anyhow.

"When he was on the stand the committee proposed to question him as to whether there was anything derogatory to Superintendent Byrnes which had not been brought out by Mr. Goff, and to ask him also if he was satisfied with the examination of the Superintendent.

"What the committee wished to do was to satisfy Dr. Parkhurst as well as the community."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was apparently at first not disposed to be interviewed when a reporter for The New-York Times called last night at his residence, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street.

The young woman who went to the clergyman's study on the second floor to explain the reporter's mission quickly came back with word that he was "busy with a meeting, would be busy all the evening, and could not say anything to the newspapers."

"Can I send him a note?" asked the reporter.

"I don't think it would do any good," replied the girl. "He is very busy. However, I will take it and see."

A note was written and sent up, and after a time Dr. Parkhurst came down into the parlor.

"I have a meeting on hand and am busy," he said. "What is it you want?"

Dr. Parkhurst was asked if it was true he had been subpoenaed to testify before the Lexow committee and had been excused on a physician's certificate.

"I have nothing to conceal. I will tell you all about it," said Dr. Parkhurst. "I was subpoenaed. That is true. It is also true that I did not appear, because of a sore throat.

"I will tell you all about it, from beginning to end.

"I have a sore throat, you know"—here Dr. Parkhurst turned his head aside and coughed—"have had it six weeks, you know. Got it in the courtroom; bad air there, close"—here Dr. Parkhurst covered his mouth with his hand and coughed again—"I have absolutely nothing to conceal.

"About a week before the adjournment of the Lexow committee Mr. Goff, or Mr. Moss, I forget which—Mr. Goff, I think—told me it would be poetic justice to close the public hearings of the committee with my testimony.

"I said to Mr. Goff: 'All right; I am perfectly willing to testify and tell all I know, if it will be of any use, but what can I add to the evidence?'

"'Oh, well,' said Mr. Goff, 'it would be a sort of poetic justice for you to wind up the session with a history of your experience with the police.'

"You know I have been at it three years," said Dr. Parkhurst, in explanation.

"So it was agreed that I should be the final witness. Well, I was at the sessions every day, you know, and about three days before the final adjournment—that would be Thursday—the bad air there brought on sore throat, and I had to leave the room early in the afternoon.

"The afternoon papers that day came out with stories to the effect that Dr. Parkhurst was losing interest in the investigation. I was afraid the committee might take those statements seriously, so I sent a note to Lexow telling him it was a sore throat and not any lack of interest that kept me away.

"The air there was indeed very bad, as all of us know who were there."

"When did you receive your subpoena?" was asked.

"Let me see," said Dr. Parkhurst, coughing and studying a moment; "I don't exactly remember when I got it."

"Was it Friday—Friday morning?" was suggested.

"Yes," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I think it was Friday—Friday morning. At any rate, some time on Friday."

"Was the subpœna delivered to you by a regular process server?"

"Oh, yes; same as in the ordinary way," said Dr. Parkhurst. "I thought I would be able to appear when I got the subpœna.

"I saw my doctor, and he absolutely forbade my leaving the house. My throat, he told me, needed most careful attention. Of course I couldn't go, under those instructions.

"I sent a written notification to Mr. Lexow. I don't remember just when, Friday night or Saturday morning, telling him just what I have told you—that I had a sore throat and my doctor would not let me go out of the house.

"That is why I was not at the final session of the committee. I would have been an entirely voluntary witness. I was willing to do anything to help the committee."

"Was it your intention to assist in the cross-examination of Superintendent Byrnes?"

"No, it was not. Mr. Goff did not need anybody to help him.

"As for the statement published in the afternoon papers that I was afraid to face Superintendent Byrnes, that is absurd—utterly absurd. I knew, when I was seized with the sore throat, that Superintendent Byrnes was to testify, but that did not keep me away. I was never afraid of the witness chair."

Dr. Parkhurst was asked if it had been his intention to supplement his testimony with a statement of the things he claimed to know about Superintendent Byrnes.

"Ah, that I cannot tell," he said. "The committee could have asked me any questions it wanted to, and I would have told all I knew. I had made no particular preparation whatever for testifying.

"I am not afraid of the witness chair," said Dr. Parkhurst, finally, at the door, "and I am not afraid of Superintendent Byrnes."

Recorder Goff was asked last evening by a reporter for The New-York Times whether he had seen the story that Dr. Parkhurst had been subpoenaed to appear before the Lexow committee on the day Superintendent Byrnes testified, and that he had failed to appear.

The Recorder said that he had not read the story. The reporter gave him the substance of it, and asked him if he had any statement to make in reference to it.

"I have nothing to say on that subject. I am all through with that now, and I don't want any aftermath."

The Debt of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 4.—The public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, have been printed. The gross debt of the Dominion has been increased by $8,300,000, and the net debt by $4,502,000. The amount of the gross debt at the close of the fiscal year was $308,348,023, and the amount of the net debt $246,188,029.

Hotel Savoy Property Mortgaged.

Frederick Wagner, as President, and Judge Philip Henry Dugro, as Secretary, of the Hotel Savoy Corporation, yesterday filed a mortgage on the property to the Brooklyn Savings Bank, for $300,000, for two and a half years at 4½ per cent.

The Mohican to Go to Puget Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Admiral A. L. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, has received instructions from Washington to send the Mohican to Puget Sound, and the vessel will start north in about a week.

New-York Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of James Halligan to be Postmaster at Canajoharie, N. Y., and John C. Van Dyke to be Postmaster at Stamford, N. Y.

BIG AND LITTLE SCANDALS

Philadelphia Has More Than Are Needed of Both.

NO FAT PICKINGS ARE NEGLECTED

Aldermen Look After the Smaller Jobs, While the "Combine" Handles the Others.

SOME SPECIMEN SCANDALS IN EVIDENCE

Gas Works Operated at a Most Extravagant Cost—Old-Fashioned Machinery and Product.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The scandals which are connected with the Government of this city are as thick as blackbirds in August. They vary in size from the "deal" by which some member of the City Council attempts to make a few dollars by a perversion of his rights and privileges as a public officer to the larger ones in which millions are involved, which extend over a period of years, perhaps, and include some of the most important of the city's properties.

The people of Philadelphia, and the public officials who are responsible to some extent for the scandals, are aware in a general way that they exist. It would be hard to say in how many branches of the City Government they are to be found; but one thing is certain, it is only natural and easy for them to exist and increase and multiply so long as the Government of the city is in the hands of the present unscrupulous politician.

It was only two days ago that a public call was made by a number of men in this city for the people to turn out and help elect some honest Councilmen. This call took the form of a letter sent out to business men, and this letter was signed by the following well-known citizens:

Robert C. Ogden,	George A. Fletcher,
Edward H. Hance,	John L. Longstreth,
William W. Justice,	George Burnham, Jr.,
Ferdinand Schoettle,	A. G. Elliott,
Francis B. Reeves,	Howard B. French,
Charles Dissel,	Henry Gawthrop,
Frederick B. Miles,	Finley Acker,
Walter Wood,	William N. Austin,
George Burnham,	Alfred N. Chandler,
Arthur H. Lea,	Nathaniel E. Janney,
John H. Converse,	William P. Henszey,
Stuart Wood,	John T. Monroe,
	Samuel S. Fels.

These men are representatives of the Municipal League. They discussed briefly how it is that the men in Councils spend the citizens' money and dispose of their franchises. They call attention to the fact that this great city must depend upon the Councils in all that relates to the water, lights, streets, sewers, schools, sanitary measures, and the administration of justice; and they add: "It is not surprising that men who desire to grow rich at the expense of the city, or who want to violate its laws, should be eager and persistent in organized efforts to control its Government. It is, however, an alarming and intolerable condition when such efforts have been allowed to progress so far that the nomination for city offices can be practically decided by a few leaders and municipal contractors whose objects and methods are adverse to the interests of the city."

The men to whom reference was made in this appeal for citizens to turn out are dictated by members of the ward "combine." They hold their seats in the Councils because members of the ward "combine" allow them to do so. Instances are on record in the annals of municipal associations here where delegates to conventions have received their certificates of election duly signed by the proper ward officers, or division officers, on the afternoon preceding the holding of the primaries. It is doubtful if any such absolutely cut and dried proceedings were ever tolerated in Tammany Hall, even when it was at the height of its power.

Consequently the people have hardly anything to say in the selection of the officers who are responsible for the scandals referred to.

It is the "combine" which is responsible.

It is very easy to cry scandals in the City Government. As a general proposition, the charge that there are scandals in City Government does not amount to much, but a few specific instances where scandals exist, where it can be shown that the city's affairs are managed either by fraud or unbusinesslike methods, in such a way that the city does not get what it pays for, or is supposed to pay for, while the political bosses reap the fruits, appeal more directly to the voter.

Well-known Scandals.

It is not necessary in Philadelphia to deal in generalities. Specific scandals can be pointed out. For instance: A short time ago the Councils passed a bill which authorized the purchase of a lot on Paul Street, in that part of the municipal corporation known as Frankford; the lot to be used for the erection of a public bathhouse. The ordinance providing for the purchase of this property specifically appropriated the sum of $6,000 for the purchase. The property was owned by a retired farmer by the name of Frederick T. Harper.

One day a man unknown to Mr. Harper, but who, it turns out, was the next door neighbor of Mr. J. Emory Byram, called to see Mr. Harper, and inquired for how much he would sell the lot. Mr. Byram is a member of the Select Council from the Twenty-third Ward. He introduced the bill providing for the purchase of the property at $6,000. He is also the member of the "combine" from his ward.

Mr. Harper said he would sell his property for $3,800, but Mr. Byram's neighbor thought this was a little too much. There was not enough difference between that figure and the amount which the city was to pay for it to make it an object, so he tried to beat Mr. Harper down on his price. Mr. Harper inquired who it was that wanted to buy the lot, and he was told that it was the City of Philadelphia. After considerable argument, Mr. Harper said he would deduct $50 from the price mentioned, in consideration of the fact that a small portion of the lot should not go to the city, but should be used as an alley. Whereupon an agreement was reached, and Mr. Harper gave an option on the lot good until March 1 of this year.

When Mayor Stuart looked through the ordinances preparatory to cleaning up business at the end of the year 1894, he quietly held out this ordinance. It seems that a newspaper man had scented a "deal," and had informed the Mayor. Hence there is a little investigation on hand, and it is

doubtful if any politician is allowed to clear $2,250 on this six-thousand-dollar purchase by the city.

At the meeting of the Councils yesterday Mayor Stuart sent in a veto for the ordinance which Councilman Byram had introduced. President Miles appointed a committee to investigate the transactions by which it was proposed to spend $6,000 of the city's money for a lot which the owner held at only $3,750. Councilman Byram claimed he was innocent of any "deal," and said he wanted a full investigation.

The percentage is too large altogether. This is one of the little scandals. One of the larger ones which has been the subject of an investigation of late is the city gas works.

While the old Gas Ring has been broken up, and under the present system of managing the Gas Department it cannot be revived, there is such a condition of politics and business mixed that the city is a loser by several hundred thousand dollars every year. There is no absolute stealing, so far as investigation has been conducted, but there is a degree of looseness in the management which is characterized as unbusinesslike in the extreme, and, according to a report of this investigating committee, the most prosperous year which the gas works has had—1892—shows a deficit of exactly $855,145.

The Gas Scandal.

The City Gas Department is under the charge of William K. Parks, who poses as Chief of the bureau. He draws $5,500 a year from the city. He is a jolly, good-natured man, who has a considerable following politically. Before he assumed the management of the gas plant in Philadelphia, which is valued at $14,726,736.03, and is the largest gas plant owned by any city in the country, Mr. Parks was an umbrella mender. He is said to be able to make an umbrella to the Queen's taste, and he has shown his ability to manage the gas works and keep a set of books with reference to them so that a committee of five members of the City Council is unable to discover whether he is making good gas or not, and just how much his management costs the city. He is reputed to be an honest man, who knows less about making gas than he does on any other subject to which he has ever devoted his attention.

It has come to pass that the city, while owning this large gas plant, has been compelled to buy more gas for consumption by citizens from private concerns than it makes for itself, and another strange thing is that its own gas costs from 58 to 60 cents a thousand feet. What it buys from private corporations it pays 37 cents a thousand feet for. Nevertheless, it keeps on with its monumental plant, which is built in an old-fashioned way, furnished with old-fashioned machinery and appliances, and makes old-fashioned gas at old-fashioned prices.

Mayor Stuart told the committee that there were no more men employed in the Philadelphia Gas Works than were absolutely necessary. The citizens cannot understand just why it is, if this be true, that the Councils insist on maintaining the old-fashioned methods, which require double the number of employes. Nine men out of ten who discuss the proposition from any standpoint other than that of the ward "combine" say that it is a part of the scheme to keep the old machinery there, and thereby furnish jobs for a large number of voters who would not otherwise be provided for.

An investigation into this gas works scandal has recently been made by a committee from the Select Councils, of which William Findlay Brown is Chairman. Mr. Brown, it should be stated, is not one of the "combine's" Councilmen; in fact he was elected by independent voters. His committee made a very thorough investigation, and in the course of its report it said:

"Coal gas in the holders has cost the City of Philadelphia from 73 cents, in 1884, to 59 cents, in 1893. It can readily be seen that, in comparison with the price of water gas at 37 cents a thousand, the city's product is made at an unusually excessive cost, especially in view of the fact that coal gas is lower than water gas in candle power."

Further on in the report it said:

"The Director of Public Works has placed the cost of the city's gas plant at $14,726,-736.03; in other words, the citizens of Philadelphia have invested that sum of money in a manufacturing plant from which they have a right to expect a return in dollars and cents. Even a superficial examination of the finances of the Gas Bureau will show that under present conditions a return upon this investment is almost an impossibility."

Some figures are then produced which show that "$855,145 is the deficit which would exist under any proper system of conducting a business enterprise, which does not seem as yet to have entered into the management of the books of the Gas Bureau."

Rather Expensive Gas.

There are some gas works situated in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and at these an examination was made which showed the methods of making water gas by private companies, and the method of making coal gas by the city. Speaking of this, the report said:

"At this station, so far as the city's plant is concerned, it might be compared to a graveyard, for which the city is furnishing holding capacity, ground, and other conveniences to the Gas Improvement Company. It possesses nothing itself but the most antiquated appliances for making its own gas. As a consequence, the former is furnishing to the city an average of four million feet of gas per day, it paying full price for it, while the city makes but 500,000 feet per day, and that at an exorbitant price."

The committee makes some remarks toward the close of its report which set out the esteem which a politician has for the gas works. These Councilmen say:

"The manufacture of gas by the city is a business enterprise, purely and simply, and the facts of municipal ownership cannot divest it of this character. There is in the minds of some a well-defined notion that the city owns and operates the gas works, surrounds them with a solemn halo, and makes them subjects of sacred reverence, to be regarded somewhat as the Moslem looks upon the tomb of Mohammed. If private enterprises were conducted in the same manner as the City of Philadelphia has in the past conducted its gas works, two-thirds of them would be languishing in receivers' hands."

Nobody can tell from any figures at hand just how much it has cost the citizens of Philadelphia to maintain the enormous plant during the past eight years. This is one of the subjects on which members of the Municipal League, as well as committees from the Councils, have given a good deal of attention, and they have been unable to do anything in the way of a remedy, because it does not suit the purposes of the "combine," and the "combine" controls the Councils.

The Mayor at yesterday's meeting also vetoed the ordinance which proposed to give the traction company right of way through about eighty miles of streets in the suburban districts. Public opinion is awakening against the "combine" to such an extent that the Mayor could not withstand it.

The "Combine" Is Alarmed.

There are evidences that the "combine" is alarmed at the manifestations which have recently been made against its proposed action in nominating Boies Penrose for Mayor. The convention of the Republican Party will be held next Wednesday. Penrose's picture stands in many windows, a Penrose Club has been formed, which is booming his cause; members are wearing Penrose buttons, and the petitions signed by 1,500 or 2,000 men declaring for him are to be seen in various public places. But because Mr. Penrose is Quay's candidate, and because so many Philadelphia men of the highest standing, regardless of their personal politics, are opposed to Quay and are not more inclined to submit to his dictation now than they were when Delamater was nominated, the "combine" is for the first time alarmed.

There is an element which is in favor of nominating some other man than Penrose. This element would be willing to compromise on some man against whom no such fight could be made as can be made against Penrose, provided they could get a man whom they could control. Others of the "combine" insist that Quay's orders must be carried out to the letter. There is no very serious break in the "combine" from Penrose, but there is just enough talk that possibly Penrose may not be nominated to attract attention. If the bosses do not nominate him, it will be because they see that they have gone their full length, and that they prefer to retreat rather than to take chances of defeat.

Demands Pay for the Arrest.

Paul Seligman, thirty years old, of 39 Attorney Street, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel the City Reform Club to pay him $500 for obtaining the first arrest and conviction for illegal voting at the last election.

Prior to the election the City Reform Club announced that it would pay certain sums for the arrest and conviction of persons who should vote illegally, the first person who should obtain a conviction to be paid $500.

Seligman claims he obtained the arrest and conviction of Besdee Negro, an Italian, and now demands the money.

Miss De Graff Can Talk Again.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 4.—Miss Dinah De Graff, who lost the power of speech last July, suddenly found that she could talk again while skating on New Year's Day.

Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you would avoid the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, for Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS

President Lewis Believes the Investigation Will Place the Blame.

The State Railroad Commission will not meet in Brooklyn until Tuesday next, when it will investigate the trolley accidents in that city. President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company said yesterday that he would co-operate with the commission as well as with the Advisory Committee appointed by Mayor Schieren.

"We have explained," he said, "as fully as we can and as often as we have been asked, where we thought the blame was principally due for these accidents. The city officials will not believe us when we say that we are not trying to secure a greater number of trips from the men than they can do, and even when we show them that our schedules do not call in any instance for a greater speed than seven miles an hour between time points they are still incredulous. A number of complaints came to us that the motormen operated the cars too rapidly over the Hamilton Avenue bridge. We gave orders to regulate the speed, and they were disregarded. Commissioner Welles inquired why we did not make them do differently, and we suggested to him that he arrest the motormen.

"'Do you really mean it?' he asked. Why, of course, we meant it. There were, I think, two arrests, and then we had no further trouble. I believe that after an investigation is made the blame for the accidents will be placed where it belongs, and then there may be something done to protect the public and also to save the railroad companies. The arrests and sentences in Newark have had an excellent effect."

The coroner's jury in the case of Frank Tolrika, the fifteen-year-old boy who was killed by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car on Dec. 26, examined the motorman, but ended its verdict in this manner:

"We censure the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for running cars at too high a speed, and we recommend that some other form of fender than the one now in use be adopted, as we believe the one now in use is too high and not suitable for the purpose for which it is intended."

The trolley men urged Mayor Schieren to place one of their number on his Advisory Committee, but he did not do so, and now the men say that it is not fair to them, as they wanted to prove that the motormen were not to blame for the accidents, and that the odium should be placed upon the companies.

CARRIED HIS COMPANION FORTY MILES

A Canadian Lumberman Rescues His Friend After a Hard Struggle.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Harry Brault of Peterborough, Ontario, and another young man, John Jameson, were working for the St. Anthony Lumber Company in the Madawaska region, when Jameson, on account of an accident, became violently insane. He told Brault in a lucid interval that he was going home. Brault decided to accompany him. The sick man, being hardly able to stand, gave out before 100 yards had been traversed, and Brault, seeing that Jameson was determined to get home, shouldered him and started on a long, cold tramp, a distance of forty miles, to a railway.

During the tramp Jameson had to be put down often to rest, and during one of these pauses he became violent and attempted to shoot Brault, putting a bullet through his clothing.

Without a minute's sleep, Brault resumed his journey, carrying his sick companion and also a pack of provisions. It took four days of hard traveling through the cold and deep snow to reach the railway.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John Newton Hyde.

John Newton Hyde died Thursday night at his home, 60 Rutland Square, Boston, of pneumonia, after an illness of only two days. Mr. Hyde was one of the best-known illustrators in Boston, and in New-York he was known for many years as one of the best of American artists in black and white.

Mr. Hyde was born at Newton, Mass., in June, 1837, on the estate which has been in the possession of the Hyde family since 1630. In 1853 he entered the office of Hammett Billings, who at that time was one of Boston's most prominent artists and architects. He next went to the American Tract Publishing House, where he was employed for some time. From there he came to New-York and entered the service of Frank Leslie, with whom he worked on and off for eighteen years, the greater part of the time in charge of the art department. He returned to Boston in 1876, and engaged with John Stetson's publishing house, remaining until 1881, when he came back to New-York. In 1890 he resumed artistic work for Mr. Stetson, and was with him at the time of his death.

He leaves a wife and two sons, Raymond and Clarence.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Linda B. Fitzgerald, sister of Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, died in Newark yesterday. She was a prominent member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark and a leader in all matters of benevolence connected with the church to which she belonged. Miss Fitzgerald had been Recording Secretary of the Newark Home for the Friendless since its establishment, twenty-two years ago, her mother, Mrs. O. M. Fitzgerald, having been its founder. Bishop Fitzgerald sailed for South America Monday to make a tour of the conferences abroad, to be gone a year.

—Dr. George Marx died at Washington Thursday of Bright's disease. Dr. Marx was one of the most famous entomologists of the day. The specialty and study of his life was spiders, and his classification of the Arachnidae family has long been the authority for the entomological world. Dr. Marx was born in Prussia in 1839. He married in Philadelphia. Dr. Marx lost an eye while serving as Surgeon in the United States Army in the late war.

—Lemuel Coffin died yesterday in Philadelphia from the effect of injuries sustained in a recent fall on the ice. Mr. Coffin was the senior member of the dry goods commission firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co. For many years he had been a Director of the Bank of North America and of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company. He was a member of the Union League and the Art Club. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1817.

—George W. Jackson, Jr., died yesterday at Newburyport, Mass., aged eighty-one years. He was the Democratic Mayor of Newburyport during the war, being almost the sole city executive of that political complexion north of Mason and Dixon's line. He was Collector of the port during President Cleveland's first term and Postmaster under President Buchanan.

—The Rev. Julius M. Dashiell, D. D., rector of Severn Parish, Anne Arundel County, died at Millersville, Md., Thursday, aged sixty-eight years. For a number of years he was Professor of Ancient Languages at St. John's College. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Boos of Charlottesville, Va. Among his sons is Lieut. Robert Dashiell of the navy.

—Amasa Humphrey died suddenly of heart disease at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He was a prominent merchant, was Vice President of the Kingston National Bank, and for years was a Trustee of the Ulster County Savings Institution.

—Alexander Stocking died yesterday at Worcester, Mass., aged seventy-seven years. For years he had been employed at the Springfield Armory in perfecting the Springfield rifle. He was prominent in musical circles at Worcester.

—John Owen, a water-color artist, died at Detroit, Mich., yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Owen was born in Liverpool, England, forty-five years ago. He went to Canada in 1851, and in 1881 to Detroit, where he had since lived.

—Col. E. B. Wheelock, general agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, died at New-Orleans yesterday. He had been associated with the Texas Pacific since its entry into New-Orleans, and was a close friend of the Goulds.

—Major William R. Gaines, Register of the Land Office and Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings of Virginia, died at Richmond yesterday, aged sixty years.

—Theodore A. Meyer, once a broker in this city, died yesterday at his residence in Sag Harbor. He was seventy-four years old.

—Mrs. Ann Van Dyke Elliott, widow of Volney Elliott, died Thursday night at Bloomfield, N. J., aged ninety-one years.

MAY SAVE SCHMITTBERGER

Indications Now that the Captain Will Not Be Tried.

HIS COUNSEL BECOMES MORE PACIFIC

The Case to be Called Monday—It May Be Adjourned and Then Some Appropriate Legislative Action Awaited.

There is good reason for believing that the police officials who were hoping that Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger would be tried and convicted of accepting a bribe and thus made unavailable as a witness against them, will be disappointed. All the indications yesterday tended to encourage the belief that Capt. Schmittberger would not be tried.

It was settled yesterday at a conference between Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who is Acting District Attorney in the absence of Col. John R. Fellows, (who is in Washington,) Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, and William F. Howe, counsel for Capt. Schmittberger, that the case should be called on Monday before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

On behalf of the defense the plea will be made that the appearance of the defendant as a witness for the State before the investigating committee under promise of immunity, was a bar to his trial, and that, therefore, the indictment should be quashed. It is understood that the District Attorney cannot successfully combat the position of the defense, which is believed to be impregnable.

Neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Lindsay would talk about the matter, nor would the counsel for the defense admit directly that any arrangement had been arrived at, but there is scarcely a doubt as to the course that will be adopted when the case is called.

Senator Lexow, the Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, was interviewed at his office in this city yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. He was asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the present position of Capt. Schmittberger's case. He dictated the following statement:

"I have entire confidence in the discretion of the District Attorney, and in his desire to aid the Senate Committee and promote its work. In my opinion, the criticisms I have recently read are not fair to him. He came to the assistance of the committee, and rendered us substantial service at a time when but little had been accomplished, and when co-operation with us was not as popular as it became thereafter. His attitude toward the committtee at all times, his active co-operation whenever requested, and his public declarations placing at our disposal all the facilities of his office contributed substantially to final success.

"He has been so much criticised that it is only fair to him that these facts should be known now. Having assumed this attitude in the past, it will require more than rumor to make me believe that he now proposes to take action at variance with the record he has made, hostile to the committee which he has assisted, and in contravention of the position taken and the promises made by that committee. That is all I have to say about the matter at present, and the people can read it and construe it as they please."

"Have you consulted with Recorder Goff about the matter?" asked the reporter.

"I have not," replied the Senator. "I have been too busy."

The reporter then asked the Senator if, in his opinion, Capt. Schmittberger would be tried. Mr. Lexow evaded a direct reply, and referred the questioner to the statement that he had just made.

Recorder Goff returned to town yesterday from a quiet sojourn at Lakewood, and when questioned by a reporter soon after he reached his office about the proposed trial of Capt. Schmittberger, he appeared very indignant.

"This is not a matter that should be discussed," said the Recorder; "at least, not at this time. I have no knowledge of the matter except what I have read in the papers, but I intend to see Col. Fellows this afternoon and go over the whole matter with him, and after that I may have something to say."

Mr. Goff visited the District Attorney's office during the afternoon, but, of course, did not see Col. Fellows. When asked about the status of the case the Recorder at first was disinclined to say anything, but on being urged, he said:

"It is only fair to say that it is my impression that the Schmittberger matter is satisfactorily understood."

That is all the Recorder would say, but it was sufficient to indicate that a satisfactory arrangement had been reached.

The difference in the attitude and expressions of the counsel for the defense in the morning and the afternoon of yesterday was accumulative evidence to the same effect. In the morning Mr. Howe was bold and defiant, but later in the day, after his conference with Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Lindsay, his manner had undergone a great change. He was less aggressive.

"It is an outrage," he said in the morning, "to put my client on trial after the promises of immunity made to him under which I advised him to go on the stand as a witness for the State. The courts cannot touch Capt. Schmittberger, for it would be a breach of faith on the part of the State and the honor of the committee is involved. The Captain was promised absolute immunity both by the committee and by the District Attorney. When the Captain first intimated to Senator Lexow that he was willing to go on the stand, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay was sent for and the matter was laid before him, and he then promised absolute immunity to the Captain if he went on the stand and testified to the truth.

"The committee was not quite satisfied, and Col. Fellows was sent for, and after going over the whole ground with the Senators, said: 'Absolute immunity shall be guaranteed to Capt. Schmittberger if he confesses.'

"The Captain still felt uneasy, and asked me to get the promise of immunity in writing. I told him that I would not ask for it, as to do so would be an insult to Mr. Goff, whose word was as good as any District Attorney's bond, and then the Captain became a witness, and this protects him from prosecution. This morning I sent Mr. Moss of my office to see Recorder Goff. I am at liberty to say what transpired at the interview, but I will say that Mr. Goff told Moss that Senator Lexow was a man who had never broken his word, and that he would carry out every promise he had made. After that statement my mind was completely at ease."

When Mr. Howe was visited at his office after his conference in the District Attorney's office he was inclined to be reticent.

"All I can say is that the case will be called on Monday morning, and I will be in court. Now let us take a hypothetical case. Suppose the Captain is called upon to plead, and the counsel for the defense puts in a plea that his client is protected from prosecution under the statute, and demands that such protection be accorded him. Suppose the District Attorney asks for time to examine the statute and the case is adjourned for that purpose, and meanwhile the Legislature takes such action as may seem appropriate in such a case. Would not that be a happy solution of the problem?"

As a further evidence that the District Attorney's office did not seriously contemplate trying Capt. Schmittberger on Monday, it was reported yesterday that the preparations for the trial of ex-Wardman Jeremiah S. Levy were continued, and that subpœnas had been issued in two murder cases which were on the calendar for that day, while there had been no subpœnas issued in the Schmittberger case.

A high official in the District Attorney's office, who requested that his name be withheld from publication, said yesterday that Capt. Schmittberger would not be tried on the indictment on file against him in the Forget case.

IMMUNITY FOR THE CAPTAIN.

What the Newspapers Say of the Case of Schmittberger.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst does not appear to be in harmony with those who think the State pledged immunity to Police Captain Max Schmittberger when he confessed before the Lexow committee.

Dr. Parkhurst regards Capt. Schmittberger as the friend of Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, and it is believed this fact may have influenced his judgment in the matter.

He makes no secret of it that he does not believe any good can come out of Superintendent Byrnes or Schmittberger.

Most of the New-York morning papers yesterday placed themselves on record as believing that the promises apparently made to Capt. Schmittberger before he testified before the Senate committee should be kept inviolate. Otherwise, according to the common opinion, it will be useless to send other investigating committees to this end of the State in the future, inasmuch as no one will put any confidence in promises of immunity and it will be next to impossible to secure evidence.

The following extracts show the position of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on this subject and the position taken by some of the morning papers:

"Dr. Parkhurst's Views."

From the News Columns of The Herald.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst emphatically declared when I saw him at his residence that he could see no reason why Capt. Schmittberger should not be tried on the indictment. His understanding, he said, was that the protection of the Lexow committee to all witnesses covered merely their revelations of corruption. He did not for a moment believe that the immunity was retroactive and covered crimes established by other witnesses and on which the Grand Jury had taken action. He knew of no compact between Capt. Schmittberger and the committee or Mr. Goff.

"But," I persisted, "do you deem it likely that he would have given testimony certain to lead to his own conviction on a trial unless he had some guarantee?"

"Ask Mr. Byrnes, his instructor and adviser," said Dr. Parkhurst, somewhat testily. "I was not present when any compact was made, and I know of nobody authorized to make one. The committee, as a body, could act, but not any individual member of it, so far as I know. Capt. Schmittberger did not make any revelations about his acceptance of the five-hundred-dollar bribe that was the subject of the indictment. The facts were wrung from the recalcitrant bosom of Mr. Forget, and the indictment was found before the Captain went on the witness stand. I do not see how he can possibly claim immunity."

"Accepted as a Witness for the State."

From The New-York Tribune.

District Attorney Fellows has given notice that the case will be called for trial next Monday in the Oyer and Terminer. The evidence at hand is to the effect that Mr. Goff, Mr. Lexow, and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay agreed with Schmittberger that he would not be prosecuted in case he told the whole truth. It is true that there was ample evidence to convict him and implicate him in the general police rottenness. Still, his evidence was important, and whatever promise was made should be strictly fulfilled. Practically, he appears to have been accepted as a witness for the State, and a man who turns State's evidence thereby purchases immunity from legal punishment for his crime.

"The Case of Schmittberger."

From The Press.

It is now said that the authorities propose to place Schmittberger on trial, convict him, and have sentence suspended. The Press hopes that this will not be done. It would be a violation of all precedent in regard to State's evidence, and it would affect the value of Schmittberger's testimony if required against associates in guilt who have not earned immunity by serving the ends of justice. Any agreement made with this man by the Senate Committee should be kept, so far as prosecution for crime is concerned.

"Capt. Schmittberger's Trial."

From The Herald.

When Capt. Schmittberger went on the Lexow committee witness stand the second time and gave testimony of great importance to the investigation of the Police Department, it was generally assumed that his immunity from prosecution under the indictment hanging over him had been secured as the price of his confession. That he should have now been notified that his case will be tried naturally arouses public attention.

Aside from the fact that immunity is apparently given by the section of the Penal Code quoted in another column, there are other reasons why Capt. Schmittberger's trial would have a peculiar look. If the testimony he gave before the Lexow committee was obtained on the promise by that committee that he would not be tried on his indictment, it would be practically a breach of the public honor to try him. The public sentiment of the State was satisfied to give him immunity to return for his testimony, and it matters little what particular State officer made the promise.

If, as seems certain, Capt. Schmittberger carried out his side of a bargain, he is entitled to demand that the State do the same on its side.

"The Schmittberger Case."

From The World.

And further than this, if it is clearly made out that a promise was given and broken in his case there will be room for the suspicion that the breach of faith by prosecuting officers is intended to block further investigation by warning all offenders of the danger of becoming State's witnesses. His treatment will in that case be regarded as in line with the efforts made in other cases to punish and persecute everybody who gave testimony of value to the Lexow committee.

"Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses."

From The News.

If Schmittberger is brought to trial, even if he is immediately discharged, the Lexow promise will be shown to be as false and worthless as that of a green goods man to his victim. It is a sorry practice to expose one crime by committing another.

WILLIAMS MAY YET BE TRIED.

It All Depends upon What Capt. Schmittberger Can Tell.

An explanation of the anxiety of some of Inspector Williams's friends to get Capt. Schmittberger into the striped suit of a convict was found yesterday in the District Attorney's office by a reporter for The New-York Times.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay said, in answer to questions as to whether Inspector Williams could be indicted on the evidence of Capt. Schmittberger before the Lexow committee:

"If it can be proved that Schmittberger paid the proceeds of his bribery to Inspector Williams at any time since January, 1890, the Inspector can be indicted. The crime would be a felony. The indictment in cases of felony must be made within five years."

"Can Williams be indicted on his own evidence that he neglected his duty and knowingly allowed disorderly houses to exist?"

"No," Mr. Lindsay answered; "that was a misdemeanor, and the limitation in prosecution for misdemeanors is two years. According to Williams's testimony he was guilty of misdemeanor many years ago."

"Could Inspector Williams be indicted for perjury in swearing before the Lexow committee that he owned land in Japan, when against him is the testimony of the Japanese Consul that, at the time mentioned by the Inspector, it was an impossibility for foreigners to own land in Japan?"

"He could be, if it could be shown that his statement was false," was Mr. Lindsay's reply.

"Has the District Attorney taken any steps toward the indictment of Inspector Williams, or does he contemplate taking any?"

"I would be very foolish to tell you anything about the intentions or business of this office. What I have said is a matter of law."

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks was asked whether he believed Inspector Williams could be indicted for perjury because of the contradicting evidence of the Japanese Consul.

"He could be indicted if it could be shown that there is reason to believe he swore falsely before a properly-constituted, authoritative body of inquisitors," said Mr. Weeks.

"Was the Lexow committee a properly-constituted, authoritative body of inquisitors?"

"H'm, yes; I believe it was," Mr. Weeks replied, as he hastened away.

Another Assistant District Attorney, who was asked merely as to questions of law as they affected the case of Inspector Williams, and who requested that his name be not mentioned, said, speaking of Williams's admission that he got $6,000 for nothing from Fleiss of the Hollywood Whisky Company:

"Williams's evidence could not be used to indict him for bribery even if it were direct. The Court of Appeals made that ruling in the case of The People against Jacob Sharp. The attempt was made in that case to question the defendant as to admissions made by him, previous to his trial, that he had offered bribes. The questions were not allowed, and the Court of Appeals sustained the ruling. Williams's testimony before the Lexow committee was forced from him. He was compelled to appear before a non-prosecuting body, and questions incriminating himself were answered by him under compulsion. It would not be legal to use against him any evidence of his own from which a suspicion that he was bribed could be taken.

"The law in that matter—the law freeing those who testify as to bribery—was first made in the time of James II., and it has been carried right along since. Not only is freedom accorded to every person who testifies as to bribery, but the very first participant in a bribery who comes to the District Attorney's office and tells of it has absolute immunity from that moment."

The statement of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay that Williams could be indicted for a felony if it could be shown that Schmittberger paid bribe money to him since January, 1890, and that he might be indicted for perjury, makes more interesting the question so frequently asked by the greater part of the public:

"Will the man who boasted that eighteen trials failed to break him and who said before the Lexow committee that he was preparing for another trial before the Police Commissioners and for indictment, be allowed to escape the latter?"

If Schmittberger paid extorted money to Williams since January, 1890, the District Attorney's office, which, up to date, has been manifesting only a languid interest in the case of Williams and a very active interest in the case of his accuser, Schmittberger, can see that justice is done.

Capt. Schmittberger testified not only that he paid bribe money to Inspector Williams within the last five years, but that he paid it recently, for he is now Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct, in which he said he collected the money.

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ENTERTAINED BY MR. AND MRS. LAMONT

Dinner in Honor of Gen. and Mrs. Schofield Followed by a Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner this evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Schofield. The table was artistically decorated in red, yellow, and white, the colors of the three branches of the service. The centrepiece was an oval of white roses with a border of yellow jonquils and scarlet ribbon. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. A. McD. McCook, commander of the Department of Colorado, and Mrs. McCook; Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger, commander of the Department of the Missouri; Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, commander of the Department of the Columbia; Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Sanders, and Senator and Mrs. Brice.

The dinner was followed by a reception to the army officers stationed in Washington and their wives and daughters and the members of the Cabinet, about 100 persons in all. The hostess wore a gown of white silk, with touches of scarlet.

Mrs. McAdoo entertained a party of ladies at luncheon to-day. The guests were Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Remy, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Legare, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Hamlin, and Miss Tardy, sister of the hostess.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times. Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Receptions to Come.—Mrs. Dillon of 671 Madison Avenue has sent out cards for a large reception to be given on the afternoon of Jan. 26, from 4 until 7 o'clock. The hostess will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Dillon Oliver and Miss Dillon. Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Justus Ruperti for teas on the afternoons of Jan. 12 and 19 from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mrs. Ruperti, who is an attractive brunette, was formerly Miss Sallie Nicoll, a cousin of De Lancey Nicoll. Mrs. J. Kilbourne of 73 Fifth Avenue has cards out for Thursday afternoons in February, when she will be assisted in receiving by Miss Hayward and Miss Isabel Place Hayward. Mrs. Charles Anthony Fowler will receive on Mondays in January and February at her home, 18 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. James J. Coogan, a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill, has sent out cards for Wednesday receptions at her town house, 4 Fifth Avenue.

—Miss Green's Musicale.—The much-talked-of charity concert to be given by the pupils of Miss Nora Maynard Green for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society will be one of the most interesting musical and social incidents of this evening. The concert will be given in Sherry's large ballroom, and will be followed by an informal reception at 10:30 o'clock. There will be dancing. An excellent programme has been carefully prepared, and as a large number of fashionable women are patronizing the affair it promises to be highly successful.

—Last Performances by the Strollers.—The Strollers will close their New Year's run with a matinée performance at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon and an evening entertainment at 8:30 o'clock, in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. "The Belle's Stratagem" and "The Rose of Auvergne," which have been well received every night this week, will be presented. A large number of tickets has been sold for the closing productions, and the pretty little theatre will doubtless be crowded.

—Mrs. O. E. Cromwell's Reception.—About the most interesting social incident of this afternoon will be the reception to be given by Mrs. Oliver E. Cromwell in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club from 4 until 7 o'clock. Many fashionable people will be present. It is said that the ladies' annex has not been used before for a private reception.

—Miss Irene Downing Engaged.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Irene Downing, daughter of the late Hampton Downing, to Prentice Martyn of Detroit. The marriage will take place early next Spring.

—Mrs. A. C. Gunter to Receive.—Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Archibald Clavering Gunter of 66 West Fifty-second Street for informal receptions on Saturday afternoons from 4 until 7 o'clock.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES

Continued from Page 1.

offer it while it would be likely to interfere with the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury, so that it may be kept back until after the caucus on Monday next.

The bill provides that the Secretary may issue and sell at par, in coin, bonds of the United States in such denominations as he may prescribe, at the rate of 2½ per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, but not later than twenty years after issue, the issue of bonds not to exceed the amount of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to redeem the United States notes and Treasury notes of the issue of July, 1890, or they may be exchanged for those notes, the notes so procured to be retired and canceled, provided that the amount of bonds outstanding shall at no time be more than $25,000,000 in excess of the amount of Treasury notes of 1890 canceled and retired.

Mr. Coombs's bill also will provide for the issue of circulation by national banks to the par value of bonds deposited by them, but they are not to issue notes of less than ten-dollars' denomination. The bill stops the issue of currency certificates under the act of June 8, 1872; restricts the amount of silver certificates in circulation to $350,000,000; authorizes the coining of standard silver dollars, in amounts necessary to maintain a free reserve of silver dollars of the amount of $5,000,000, but prohibits the issue of silver certificates of larger denominations than five dollars. The bill further authorizes the issue to any bank having United States bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, of bank notes to be known as emergency circulation to an amount not exceeding 30 per cent. above the par value of the bonds of such banks so deposited, provided that interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum upon the amount of such emergency circulation shall be charged to each bank receiving them, to be collected quarterly by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, the amount so collected to be accounted for and covered into the Treasury. The emergency circulation is to constitute a first lien upon the assets of the bank issuing circulation, not including in such assets the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by the bank, and before issuing emergency circulation to any bank the Controller of the Currency is to be satisfied that under the laws of the State wherein the bank is situated such emergency circulation may lawfully constitute a first lien.

The bank notes authorized by the bill and the national bank notes now outstanding are to be redeemed by the banks of issue, as provided by existing law, except that redemption shall hereafter be made in coin instead of lawful money.

The bank notes authorized are to be exempt from the tax of 10 per cent. imposed by the act of Feb. 8, 1875. Other provisions are that all bank notes authorized by the laws of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all debts, both public and private; that when surrendered by the bank of issue to be retired, they may be reissued to such banks at any time, and that the Federal tax on circulation shall be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, which shall be paid by all banks issuing notes under the proposed act and other laws of the United States.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hendrix Opposes the Carlisle Bill in a Forcible Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The currency debate in the House to-day showed that there was a growing antagonism to the Carlisle plan, as it is called. Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.,) was the first speaker. He opposed the bill, and gave his reasons in forcible and impressive terms.

The new year opened, he said, with a fear generally prevailing among the people of the country that the Government could not maintain on a parity with gold the volume of the other currency circulating among them. He was of the opinion that it could do so, however, and the best proof that it could was found in the fact that it had done so. But this largely depended upon the answer whether or not the Government proposed to retire from the business of issuing circulating notes.

Mr. Hendrix referred to the aggressions upon the gold reserve, through the medium of demand notes, and said that so long as there was a margin of one-eighth of 1 per cent. to business men in conducting the transfer of gold from this country to Europe, so long would they engage in it. He was glad to know that it had been taken out of the silver business. But was there a successful application of this principle, as set out in the pending bill, asked Mr. Hendrix. He thought not. The bill would not relieve the Treasury of aggressions upon the gold reserve, and it would fail as a banking measure, because it sought to superimpose upon the Government credit currency, a volume of bank credit currency, with no sufficient redeemer in sight.

Debt-hiding was not debt-paying. The wisest, cheapest, and practically almost the only thing left for the Government to do was to retire and dispose of the demand notes through which the gold reserve was open to the aggression of any one who was inclined to attack it. Upon commerce should be thrown the burden of providing the gold with which to settle its balances in international business.

The bill pending before the House, Mr. Hendrix said, although it was a great improvement in its present condition over the measure originally introduced, would not relieve the Treasury, nor would it provide such a currency as the country ought to have. If the principle laid down by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and which was feebly and apologetically expressed in the ninth section of the bill, can be carried out, Congress ought to do it.

That ninth section ought to be amplified and made potent, and Congress before adjournment should supplement the magnificent record it had made in taking the Government out of the silver business by taking it out of the banking business.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.) presented and had read for information the text of a substitute which at the proper time, he said, he would offer for the pending bill.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Dingley of Maine, both Republicans, opposed the pending bill. The former attempted to cast discredit upon Mr. Hendrix's argument, but signally failed in the attempt. Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that he should add to the proposed substitute all the sections relating to the payment of customs dues and the sale of bonds.

**CON

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LIFE STRUGGLES IN A TROPICAL FOREST

IN THE GUIANA FOREST. Studies of Nature in Relation to the Struggle for Life. By James Rodway. 8vo. With an Introduction by Grant Allen. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Grant Allen was never in better vein than when he wrote his introduction to Mr. Rodway's remarkable book. Mr. Grant Allen explains what are the conditions of this tropical country, Guiana. To the biologist this fact must strike him, that here are to be found the early lessons of evolutionary history. He sees in that "crowded and bustling woodland the image of the great world where our forefathers were matured." We live to-day, as far as our precise locality is concerned, in a region where the glacial epoch has left its indubitable traces. Those glaciers scraped and scarred the earth's surface. We see the wounds imparted, and know that vegetable growth became stunted by the rigors of a low temperature; a meagre fauna and flora replaced the exuberance of the Eosene and Miocene. Comparatively speaking, we New-Englanders or Europeans are accustomed to the "leavings of the ice age." When we compare what there is in the tropics and what exists in our colder region, we ought to appreciate what are the vast differences. It is in the tropics that we become, as it were, spectators in "the veritable theatre of the origin of species." If something of the glacial epoch exerted its influence there, the influence was less severe, therefore original or early forms were not stamped out.

It was in the tropics that Darwin, Huxley, Wallace, Bates went to school and first conceived those theories which study afterward matured, and which we accept to-day. Guiana Mr. Rodway may certainly claim for his domain, for here his tropical education has been carried out. The laboratory zoologist or botanist can have little conception of what are the actualities.

Strangely enough, despite the singular cleverness of Mr. Rodway's descriptions—for he has caught the warmth, the hue, of a tropical clime—the sensitive reader concludes the volume with a feeling of pity. It may be the author's fault, because he has such power in individualizing even a tree. Ever before you comes the struggle of life, the fight for existence, the never-ceasing selfishness of the individual. Be it blade of grass, frond of fern, supple palm or gigantic tree, the clinging moss or the twining vine, the encounter goes on.

From the tender sprouting of the seedling to the crumbling away of the tree trunk, the contention attending birth, and the conclusion, death, make up existence. If the plant or the animal ceases to be alert for an instant, then dissolution is imminent. There are countless foes ever ready to extinguish them. This is where the sensation of extreme pity enters. If the laws governing a peccary, a palm, or a man be true in Guiana, are the same parallels of a terrible struggle to be found elsewhere? We should reply yes, only in lesser degrees.

If you would moralize about these conditions, and ask why is this conflict so everlasting, the only solution would be that nature is ever striving toward perfection. Now, this perfection would be as nothing were there to be a single unit which was not perfect. If with our poor reasoning we can make it out, man is on this earth following out God's immutable laws. The man dies as a tree crumbles, because the man was not, as the tree was not, strong enough to resist. A better or more powerful man, both morally and physically, or a finer or more lasting tree, are to be resultants in the time to come. We, like the trees, are but passing objects in the panorama of life.

In Guiana the pitched battle is forever raging. Here in our latitude we are in utter ignorance of what is the greatest, the most potent, of all nature's factors—vegetable growth. We have the faintest conception of a gigantic power. In our latitudes a field lies fallow, and sparse weeds grow after the harvest is made, and before tillage again takes place. Ice, snow, and a falling temperature hold ironbound the seeds. In the tropics there is no rest or cessation of growth. The dampness and the warmth, force growth, continuous growth. Everlastingly the tree, the shrub, the vine, the weed, pushes upward, sideways, above the ground, and under it. If strong enough, nothing impedes progress. The plant shoves anything weaker out of the way.

Mr. Rodway describes touchingly the inroads of the vegetation in Guiana, and how it swoops onto a man's abandoned house and utterly wrecks and destroys it. There are plants as voracious as are animals, only this, that plants are carnivorous—and omnivorous. Wood, plaster, stone is all the same to them. A network of roots or only a few fibres, all are greedy, as ravenous as are bloodsuckers, for they never are sated. They can stay and they can wait. They never abandon their hold. Then, too, these plants are armed for the fray, and have their prickles and spines, and resist human touch. If necessary, octopuslike, they have not tentacles, but hooks, and so they hang on.

Have, then, these plants full license? No. They, too, in this land of fight, have their enemies. The main contest is to get light enough. All must have sunlight. Then the trees enter into the fight, and to them the lower plants succumb. The tree springs upward and wants to breathe the higher air—bask in the sun away above. He has been for years fighting another tree for mastery. Here at his roots are the lesser things, absorbing his soil, taking away from the earth the delectable juices which he wishes to pump through his trunk. He, the tree, smothers out the lower things. He extinguishes the light of day, and the fifth or fiftieth cousin to him withers and is soon crumbled to dust. But shall the tree always lord it over the whole forest? He is tall, brave, proud of his own grandeur.

Where the lesser vegetation fell, extinguished, unrecorded, there sprang up a little slender thing, a vine, at the roots of the tree. Through the forcing growth in the tropics, that vine by the middle of the year was 8 feet high, and at its thickest width the size of a pencil. It had come, however, to stay. It wound itself around the trunk. Its purpose was a deliberate one. It wanted to enjoy the light above, and the tree's trunk became a convenient ladder—a ladder, however, for a python to crawl upon.

In ten years that huge tree is found bound hand and foot. The creeping vine exercises such terrible force as to imbed itself in the trunk of the tree. Then, when it came to the branches, it was child's play. Never does the vine cease its pressure. In time the tree dies, and inside of the vine there is a hollow space. That only shows where once stood a huge forest chief. The vine is his funeral bier. We have not done else than follow Mr. Rodway's wondrous conception. What the vegetation does not do is aided by the insects in the way not of destruction, but of renovation. Give up everything you may have learned and understand the processes of nature, which tend always to the rebirth of an individual form. It may have lived long enough; may have exerted all its force. It is spent then. It is waning. It can no longer give forth strong, vigorous offspring. This is one of nature's immutable laws that "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

The native who lives in this land of combat is a creature apart. Mr. Rodway describes him exactly. He is not the master of nature; he only lives in consort with it; he gave up the struggle long ago. Maybe neither he nor any other breed of man could have done anything else. It is passively which is his necessary quality. Mr. Rodway's study of the man of Guiana is a new chapter in that never-ending series devoted to anthropology.

To conclude this portion, which can be only a brief analysis of the book, putting aside the special study of insect and animal life in Guiana, the study of fertilization, and the examination on the spot of orchids, we are of the decided opinion that this volume is one of the most novel and original of recent works on the fauna and flora of the tropics, and we are quite certain that it stands a good chance of ranking in the same order of high merit as do the works of Mr. Wallace.

COASTING IN THE SWISS ALPS

TOBOGGANING ON CROOKED RUNS. By the Hon. Harry Gibson. With Contributions by F. de B. Strickland and "Lady Tobogganer." Illustrated. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Some books about sports, while serving well their primary purpose as guides to the novice in some particular pastime and as records of statistical information, have also the charm of literature. This is not one of them. The young Englishman who put together these facts about ice and snow coasting in the Swiss Alps is assuredly an adept in the sport he writes about, but his skill as a writer is small. Not only does he use his Queen's English in a rude and often positively reprehensible manner, but he lacks the knack of telling a story in a straightforward way without repetitions and with a beginning and an end. Nevertheless, the subject itself is so interesting to persons who are fond of outdoor sports that he will not lack readers willing to accept his account of his favorite pastime for the sake of the facts he can give with authority. A person who wants to know all about the latest development of the sport Mr. Gibson calls tobogganing will find what he wants here.

Since man inhabited the earth, whenever he has found himself on top of a snow-covered hill he has tried to slide down it, in preference to walking. When he has had no pressing business at the foot of the slope, he has slid down for pleasure, and liked the fun so much that he has cheerily trudged to the top and repeated the slide. The Roman soldiers are said to have coasted in the Alps, using their heavy shields for sleds. From time immemorial the sturdy Swiss peasants have had rude hand sleds, and used them in Winter for quick travel down the slopes. Not until late in the seventies, however, was tobogganing, as it is called, introduced as a sport among the English Winter residents at St. Moritz and the neighboring resort, Davos. Some of the Englishmen had been in Canada and acquired a slight acquaintance with the Indian toboggan, but their sport in Switzerland has always been more like coasting with sleds on natural runs than the Canadian pastime, and the genuine toboggan has never been used. Mr. Gibson has the haziest notion of the long popularity of snow and ice coasting in this country. He gravely informs his readers that the sport has lately come into vogue in the United States of America. This will seem droll to his New-England readers, who recall the Winters of their boyhood, the long icy slopes glittering in the moonlight, the ringing of the iron runners on the slide, the crowds of spectators in farm sleighs and on foot, and the shouts and laughter of the coasters, and still, after years of gravity has not quite settled in his mind the comparative merits of the cutter, the ripper, the pig-sticker, and the dangerous but delightful bob-sled. But that does not matter, and although Mr. Gibson thinks that Orange, N. J., is in Canada, we feel sure that his information about coasting in Switzerland is accurate.

The heavy sleds of the Swiss peasants were used in the first races at Davos and St. Moritz, until a New-Yorker, L. P. Child, introduced an American wooden cutter, the Yankee boy's coasting sled, in the Winter of 1887, and rode on it headforemost, winning all the races in which he entered. Some time before a Mr. Cornish had created great excitement by adopting this position. Previously, all the competitors had used the sitting position, steering by means of a wooden peg in each hand. The American boy learns how to go "belly gutters" before he learns to skate.

The International toboggan races take place every Winter at Davos, on the Klosters Road, a natural run, about two miles long. The road is crooked, with many sharp turns. Artificial banks were not made at the corners, but the road is kept in good order by the local authorities. The St. Moritz Tobogganing Club was organized in the Winter of 1884-5. Its run is artificial, but crooked and steep, with many twists and turns, sometimes running up hill, and it demands of the coaster great skill and plenty of nerve. On this run, which is 1,400 yards long, the Grand National races are contested.

Mr. Gibson has preserved the records of all the important races, which are contested on "time," the racers following each other at one-minute intervals. The American sled was generally adopted after Mr. Child introduced it, but it has lately given place to a new sled with a steel frame. No doubt coasting has been developed as a sport in the Swiss Alps to a scientific point not yet reached elsewhere. The time made on these crooked runs does not equal the eighty miles an hour record of the straight Canadian toboggan slides, of course, but a record of two miles in five minutes and seven seconds is not to be sneered at. The tobogganer must hold on to his sled and steer it around sharp turns and over irregular patches, and sometimes through snowdrifts. The headforemost position is now common, except with women, who still sit on their sleds and use the pegs. For them and for novices there are other well-kept runs of ice and snow near St. Moritz and Davos less dangerous than those used for the great races.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Messrs. Harper announce that they have now in press for publication about March 1, "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by John Bigelow, one of Mr. Tilden's executors.

—Mrs. Spencer Trask's new book of verse, "Sonnets and Lyrics," is just ready from Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Besides publishing the book, Mrs. Trask contributes this month to three of the magazines. She has stories in Harper's and The Cosmopolitan, and an article on "Motherhood and Citizenship" in The Forum.

—Prof. O. T. Mason of the United States National Museum at Washington, whose volume on "Woman in Primitive Culture" has excited such marked attention, has completed another work, entitled "The Origin of Invention: A Study of Industry Among Primitive Peoples." This book will appear in London at the beginning of February, and will be published by Walter Scott.

—Mr. Harrisse has now in press two works, the "Fasti Columbini: A Chronological Epitome of the Important Events in the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, 1446-1506," and "The History of John and Sebastian Cabot, with New Documents." Mr. Harrisse's latest occupation is the compilation of what is a most interesting topic, and one almost untouched. The title of this new work will be "Historie Maritime de l'Angleterre sous les Tudors." So painstaking in his endeavor to be accurate is Mr. Harrisse that it may be some time before this work is finished.

—The Westminster Gazette prints the subjoined statement concerning the sale of Stevenson's books in their London editions:

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," issued by Messrs. Longmans, easily tops the list. It is a cheap book, and no fewer than 81,000 have been sold to date. "Treasure Island" comes next, and then, a considerable way behind, "Kidnapped." Set out in the order of their popularity, the works, omitting "Jekyll and Hyde," would stand thus:

Treasure Island	63,000
Kidnapped	51,000
The Wrecker (Stevenson & Osbourne)	27,000
The Master of Ballantrae	24,000
The Black Arrow	21,000
Catriona	20,000
The Ebb Tide (Stevenson & Osbourne)	14,000

These figures suggest some curious comparisons. "Treasure Island," which has been in the market for eleven years, first at 5s., and latterly at 3s. 6d., is in its fifty-second thousand, while Mr. Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines," issued in the same year and at the same prices, is in its ninety-fourth thousand. Miss Schreiner's "African Farm," published eight years ago at 3s. 6d., is in its seventy-eighth thousand. Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister," issued at 6s. only three and a half years ago, is in its forty-sixth thousand. Finally, Mr. Crockett's "Raiders," and Mr. Hall Caine's "Manxman," published this year, and both higher priced than "Treasure Island," are, so far as circulation goes, virtually abreast of it.

Among Mr. Stevenson's other books, "The New Arabian Nights" is in its twelfth thousand, "Travels with a Donkey" and "Virginibus Puerisque" in their seventh thousand, "Prince Otto" and "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" in their sixth thousand. The two books that have been selling this week are "Virginibus Puerisque" and "Memories and Portraits," due, doubtless, to their biographical interest.

—Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book" has been selected for publication as a book for the blind, an edition in raised letters, authorized by authors and publishers, being now in preparation.

—"Brown Studies; or, Camp Fires and Morals," is the title of George H. Hepworth's new book, which E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation.

—Some time this month a desk, the property of the late Edmund Yates, will be disposed of at auction in London. It is no ordinary desk. On it is a silver plate, telling how Charles Dickens used this desk "on the day of his death." In Dickens's will there was a request that the objects in his study should "be distributed among those who loved him," and so this desk was given by his executrix to Edmund Yates. Now that Yates is dead and his goods are to be disposed of, who will get the desk? There are three centres for "memorabilia," London, Paris, and New-York, and the last-named city stands a good chance of securing this precious relic.

—There is a charming and novel outside cover to the New Year's number of Harper's Young People. A baby champion, with smiling face, sans hauberk, helm, or coat of mail, only holding a lance erect, bestrides his destrier. The horse is eager for the tilt, and frets under a wealth of harness. The charger, with flowing mane and tail, champing his bit, is finely pompous. Up and down the print there run saplings, and intertwined with them are arabesques. Alongside of the infant knight comes the gentle herald, who for a clarion plays the double flute. The colors are boldly thrown on, with white, strong black, and red. The contrasts are happily worked up. The design is due to Mr. W. H. Bradley, a Western artist. With a thorough acquaintance with the value of the line and a nice arrangement of detail, Mr. Bradley has a just conception of his subject. It takes ability of a high order to be both original and graceful, within a restricted conventionality. In a recent number of The Chap-book, the Chicago critic, was among the first to appreciate and understand how novel and intelligent was Mr. Bradley as a designer.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE BOOK OF THE ROSE. By Rev. A. Foster-Melliar. With 20 illustrations. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.75.

A STRANGE CAREER; LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JOHN GLADWYN JEBB. By his widow. With an introduction by H. Rider Haggard. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

NATURAL RIGHTS; A CRITICISM OF SOME POLITICAL AND ETHICAL CONCEPTIONS. By David G. Ritchie. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

HELPS IN SICKNESS AND TO HEALTH; WHEN TO GUARD, WHAT TO DO. By Henry C. Burdett. With 19 illustrations. London: The Scientific Press, 428 Strand. 5 shillings.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS FOR TOURISTS AND INVALIDS. With maps, &c. Revised each season to date of issue. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

IMAGINATIONS IN DREAMS AND THEIR STUDY. By Frederick Greenwood. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POWER. A Short History of the Growth of the British Navy from the Earliest Times to Trafalgar. By Hamilton Williams. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE ANNALS OF A QUIET VALLEY. By a Country Parson. Edited by John Watson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE LAND OF THE SUN VISTAS MEXICANAS. By Christian Reid. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

DUST AND LAURELS. A Study in Nineteenth Century Womanhood. By Mary L. Pendered. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE AERONAUTICAL ANNUAL, 1895. Edited by James Means, 8vo. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. $1.

WEISMANNISM ONCE MORE. By Herbert Spencer. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, colder, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, colder, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, colder, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, winds becoming southerly. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds. ILLINOIS, local snows, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, local rains, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, variable winds. OHIO, fair, warmer in northwest portions, variable winds, becoming southerly. INDIANA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, local snows, warmer, southeasterly winds. IOWA, local snows, warmer, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, local snows, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local snows, warmer, easterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, local snows in eastern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, local snows in eastern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. KANSAS, clearing in eastern portion in the early morning, fair Saturday, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in western portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at New-York City and Narragansett section. A barometric depression has formed very rapidly in the Northwest.

The barometer has risen about one-half inch in the lake regions, with the advance of the area of high pressure; the latter is now central in Ohio. An extensive depression is central in Eastern Montana, and a second depression exists south of Newfoundland. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Northwest and on the Rocky Mountain slope. It has fallen decidedly in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the North Atlantic States. Light snows have fallen on the border of the lower lakes and in Northern New-England; precipitation has commenced in Missouri and Kansas. In other districts the weather has been fair. Rising temperature is indicated for the Mississippi Valley, the Lower Ohio Valley, the western lake region, and all districts to the west of it. Similar conditions will rapidly follow the more easterly districts. Local snows are indicated Saturday in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

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GENUINE CURES. IMITATIONS DO NOT.

COLUMBIAS FALL BEHIND

The Kings County Bowlers Defeat Them Easily at Acme Hall.

NELLIS MAKES A FINE AVERAGE

Boe's Columbia Wheelmen Team Was Not in Form and Lost the First Game by a Margin of 120 Pins.

The Kings County Wheelmen's bowling team had a comparatively easy time last evening in trouncing the Columbia Wheelmen's "five," in the two games rolled at Acme Hall in Brooklyn. The contests were regularly scheduled events in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Fifty genuine "rooters" saw the battles and cheered and groaned as the situation struck their fancy.

In both games the Kings County team was easily winner, the opening game going against Captain Boe's men by 120 pins. The latter still showed the effects of too much Christmas candy. Captain Boe himself did not show to any better advantage than his men, particularly in the first game, in which he secured but 133.

The second game was considerably closer than the first, the Kings Countys having a margin of only eighteen in their favor. The winners took matters decidedly easy, although the score would indicate better work than in the first game. Their score in the second was 816. This was the highest team score of the evening.

Nellis pleased the Kings County "rooters" better than any other player on that team. He rolled in fine form, getting 201 pins in the first game and 181 in the second, making an average for the evening of 191. Hart's work was next in point of merit, his record for the games being 192 and 170.

Letzkus's 176 was the best individual score made on the Columbia side. The best average was 163 1-5 for the Kings Countys. This resulted in the second game, when the score footed up to 816. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	4	4	2	201
Hart	4	5	1	192
Gardner	2	2	6	141
Miles	2	2	6	139
Martin	1	2	7	120
Total	13	15	22	793

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	2	6	133
Dehls	1	2	7	124
Ruprecht	3	6	3	132
Gaden	4	1	5	149
Letzkus	1	5	4	135
Total	9	13	28	673

FRAMES.

Kings County.97 180 246 321 386 475 552 628 687 793
Columbia 68 132 213 284 356 415 470 532 606 673

Averages—Kings County, 158 3-5; Columbia, 134 3-5. Scorers—L. Esler and J. E. McGee. Umpire—O. E. Meyer.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	2	7	1	181
Hart	3	4	3	170
Gardner	1	4	5	140
Miles	2	7	1	176
Martin	3	2	5	149
Total	11	24	15	816

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	3	4	3	168
Dehls	1	5	4	149
Ruprecht	3	2	5	140
Gaden	3	4	3	165
Letzkus	5	2	3	176
Total	15	17	19	798

FRAMES.

Kings County.77 153 246 314 396 479 560 632 723 816
Columbia 76 159 240 325 403 484 558 633 720 798

Averages—Kings County, 163 1-5; Columbia, 149 3-5. Scorers—L. Esler and J. E. McGee. Umpire—O. E. Meyer.

ATLANTAS' CLEVER BOWLING.

They Outrolled the Liberty Wheelmen in Two Contests.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—The Atlanta Wheelmen were in fine fettle to-night. They won two games from the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs bowling tournament, making their percentage of games won 75, the highest in the tournament. The Union County Roadsters were first with 16 won and 6 lost, or a percentage of 72 7-1000. With to-night's games the Atlantas have won 12 and lost 4 games. The team average is 842½, about 50 pins ahead of any other team.

In the individual contest for The New-York Times medal E. M. Halsey, the leader, dropped somewhat, and is now ahead of Celestino Olozaga by only a fraction, Halsey rolled 144 and 193, and his average for 16 games is 174⅞ pins. Olozaga rolled 186 and 188, making his average 174½.

The best score of the evening was made by Capt. Terbell of the Atalantas, who rolled 226. He made 5 strikes and finished with a "triple-header." Judging by the air of determination on the faces of the Brooklyn bowlers, it was plain that their intention was to do their best, but the Atalantas took the lead in the first game, and were never headed, the score being 943 to 775. The Liberty team was accompanied by a large party of leather-lunged "rooters," including Clemens Weiss, "Alex" Schwalbach, "Fred" Dean, "Bob" Mullins, "Sam" Brock, Horace Smith, James McBennett, Robert Otis, E. D. Kenyon, R. L. Taylor, W. D. Gere, and C. P. Shepard.

The second game was close until the fifth frame, when the local men gained and maintained their lead, the game finishing 874 to 785.

While Ernest Millar was bowling, and after he had delivered a ball, Capt. Schwalbach of the Libertys waved his arms and claimed that the pins were bunched. Millar protested, and said that the claim should have been made before delivery. A few words followed, and the Libertys placed two men to watch the pin boys. The Atalantas say they do not know the pin boys, and never speak to them. The summaries of the games follow:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	2	4	4	144
Halsey	5	2	3	198
Smith	6	1	3	192
Terbell	7	1	2	226
Olozaga	5	3	2	188
Total	25	11	14	948

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	3	4	3	174
Taylor	2	2	6	123
Gere	4	2	4	152
McBennett	3	4	3	169
Kenyon	4	2	4	157
Total	16	14	20	775

FRAMES.

Atalantas ...90 197 288 355 442 530 632 720 828 943
Libertys 68 136 215 300 382 447 542 624 694 775

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	5	3	2	188
Halsey	4	1	5	144
Smith	4	3	3	173
Terbell	5	2	3	183
Olozaga	6	1	3	186
Total	24	10	16	874

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	4	2	4	159
Taylor	2	5	3	159
Gere	1	2	7	119
McBennett	4	5	1	191
Kenyon	4	2	4	157
Total	15	16	19	785

FRAMES.

Atalantas ..101 166 251 328 411 485 600 700 798 874
Libertys 97 183 259 342 408 475 557 613 695 785

Scorers—Theodore F. Bailey, Jr., and Charles B. Sheppard. Umpire—C. H. Budd. Captains—A. N. Terbell and Alexander Schwalbach.

STANDARDS WIN TWO GAMES.

Bowled Finely in the Harlem Republican League Series.

The growth of interest in bowling was shown by the increase in the crowd that witnessed the three games in the Republican Club bowling tournament last night. The Phoenix No. 1 and the Clique bowlers took the alleys for the first game, and it looked as if the Clique five were sure winners, but after the second frame they "broke up." The Phoenix No. 1 were never headed after this, and won easily, with 113 pins to spare. Clute rolled top score, 197.

In the second game the Standard five defeated the Clique Club by 7 pins. At the opening of the season the knowing ones said that the Standards would not be "in it" with such clubs as the New-Yorks, Grip, Clique, and others, but they are now well up with the leaders, and it would not be a bit surprising if they secured one of the prizes. They defeated the Phoenix No. 1 in the third game by rolling up a score of 917, winning by 20 pins.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowperthwaite	4	4	2	184
Fielding	2	5	3	172
Young	3	5	2	181
Gross	2	6	2	171
Clute	4	6	0	197
Total	15	26	9	905

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckbee	2	4	2	146
Fox	1	7	2	165
Watkins	3	6	1	182
Ford	1	4	5	139
Romer	2	5	3	160
Total	9	26	15	792

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 1.88 182 286 381 458 526 621 710 817 905
Clique 96 180 252 322 398 487 579 662 734 792

Averages—Phoenix No. 1, 181 1-5; Clique, 158 2-5. Scorers—Charles Gillespie and Charles Proud. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

SECOND GAME.

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckbee	1	2	4	169
Fox	1	7	3	159
Watkins	3	5	2	171
Ford	4	2	3	163
Romer	2	4	4	145
Total	14	20	16	807

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	3	4	3	160
Huson	4	2	4	168
Whaley	2	3	5	136
L. Du Mahant	2	6	2	173
Tompson	3	5	2	177
Total	14	20	16	814

FRAMES.

Clique 69 155 220 285 378 475 589 642 723 807
Standard 95 177 254 349 435 510 593 666 750 814

Averages—Clique, 161 2-5; Standard, 162 4-5. Scorers—W. C. Hands and Charles Gillespie. Umpire—C. H. Nafew.

THIRD GAME.

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	2	6	2	167
Huson	1	6	3	154
Whaley	4	6	0	212
Du Mahant	2	6	2	176
Tompson	5	5	0	208
Total	14	29	7	917

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowperthwaite	2	7	1	182
Fliding	4	3	3	173
Young	3	3	4	180
Gross	6	4	0	220
Clute	1	6	3	162
Total	16	23	11	897

FRAMES.

Standard 90 174 253 340 431 528 626 716 822 917
Phoenix No. 1.85 173 261 348 422 497 580 710 808 897

Averages—Standard, 183 2-5; Phoenix No. 1, 179 2-5. Scorers—Charles Gillespie and Charles Proud. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

Henriettes Defeat Columbias.

The Henriette Bowling Club defeated the Columbus "five" by 26 pins in the Perterdorf House tournament last night. The score:

COLUMBUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Arnheim	0	3	7	97
Lebuskwd	3	1	6	125
Oppenheimer	3	2	5	129
Cohn	1	2	7	102
Levey	1	5	4	135
Total	8	13	29	588

HENRIETTE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Jawonitz	1	1	8	105
Hoffman	1	5	4	138
Breter	2	1	7	104
Wenshenk	2	2	6	139
Schwahe	2	3	5	128
Total	8	12	30	614

FRAMES.

Columbus ...56 128 172 228 325 388 390 447 517 588
Henriette ...62 145 219 271 331 406 433 505 550 614

Averages—Columbus, 117 3-5; Henriette, 122 4-5. Scorers—M. Berliner and J. Kaufman. Umpire—J. Schwartz.

PLENTY OF GOOD SKATING.

Big Crowds Enjoy the Sport at Central and Prospect Parks.

Good skating can now be found on all the lakes within a radius of twenty miles of the City Hall, and, in consequence, the devotees of this healthful outdoor pastime are in a very jubilant mood. There were big, good-natured crowds on the lakes in Central Park all day yesterday, and late into the night. Electric lights have been arranged for the benefit of the skaters. On the big lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the ice was black with people during the afternoon, and the skating grounds at Van Cortland Park and on the Jersey marshes were also liberally patronized. St. Mary's and Crotona Lakes provided fine skating, and were covered with young people during the late afternoon and evening.

The small boys were more in evidence on the Central Park lakes than elsewhere. They arrived early and staid late, and got the full benefit of newly-planed ice. They made life miserable for the pigeon-wing and figure-eight man, because they were continually getting tangled up in his legs. During the day workmen were employed in clearing that part of the ice remaining covered with snow, so that the crowds in the evening had more room to glide in than was the case before. This work will be continued until every available portion of the ice is cleared. The ice, generally speaking, is clear and hard, and, according to Engineer Parsons of the Park Department, has an average thickness of six and one-quarter inches.

A crowd numbering several thousand enjoyed the fine skating at Prospect Park last evening. Only a part of the big lake there was being used, but if the cold weather continues the entire surface will soon be available. The electric lights made it almost as light as day.

Another lake patronized by Brooklyn skaters was that at Cypress Hills Park. The ice there is six inches thick.

TO GOVERN STEEPLECHASING.

The New Association Will Give a Meeting at Morris Park.

The promoters of the National Steeplechase Association met in the Cumberland, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday. Those present were August Belmont, F. Gebhard, R. Suydam Palmer, Sidney Smith, S. D. Riddle, Ralph N. Ellis, S. S. Howland, E. Willard Roby, P. F. Clyde.

The following were represented by proxy: F. D. Beard, C. W. Wadsworth, C. Pfizer, Jr., John R. Townsend, W. S. Ellis, A. J. Cassett, Mitchell Harrison, H. Rozier Dulaney, R. D. Winthrop, James K. Maddox, J. R. Keene, W. P. Thompson, Jr., Prescott Lawrence, and John Sanford.

August Belmont was the Chairman and S. S. Howland acted as Secretary. H. G. Crickmore was present at the meeting to assist in the organization of the bureau. The constitution was drawn up, and these were elected Stewards and to act as incorporators: A. J. Cassatt, De Courcy Forbes, F. Gebhard, Foxhall Keene, J. O. Green, S. S. Howland, F. H. Prince, E. C. Potter, and August Belmont.

It is proposed to give a steeplechase meeting at Morris Park next Spring. The probable dates are Saturday, May 4; Wednesday, May 8, and Saturday, May 11. There will be $2,500 a day prize money divided among five races, two steeplechases, two hurdle races, and a flat race for steeplechase horses, and on the last day there will be a grand national steeplechase, with $2,500 added. The promoters think that such a meeting may be made successful, although there is very little chance of its paying. If, however, the loss is not very heavy, other meetings will be given. It is also proposed to give a mee

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Auction Sales	6	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	11	Legal Notices	6
Bicycles	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	6
City Items	5	Pianos	6
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	6
Copartnership Notices	11	Public Notices	6
Country Houses To Let	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	6
Dancing	7	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	5	Savings Banks	11
Dividends	11	Situations Wanted	7
Excursions	7	Special Notices	5
Financial	11	Surrogate Notices	6
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	6
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Othello. Matinée—Ben-My-Chree.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—Symphony Society of New-York. Concert at 8:15.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Near Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Irish Inspiration. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Humpty Dumpty Up to Date. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mlle. Vermuegen. Matinée—Uriel Acosta.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—Carmen. Matinée, 2:00—Elaine.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Illustrated Lecture. Matinée, 2:30.
§ 8 3 4TH AV., Tiffany Chapel—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	5	3
Business Troubles	11	4
Commercial	11	5
Courts	6	1
Financial	10	1
Fires in this City	5	3
Marine Intelligence	6	1
New State Corporations	9	2
Obituary Record	2	2
Post Office Notices	6	2
Railroad News	9	3
Real Estate	12	5
Social World	2	5
Telegraphic Brevities	3	6
Theatrical Gossip	8	7
United Service	9	4
Washington Weather Forecast	3	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Congress and the Currency.
To Save the Whisky Trust.
Why Dr. Parkhurst Did Not Testify.
Political Scandals in Philadelphia.
Clothing Workers Are Riotous.
Senator Murphy's Seat in Question.
Page 2
May Not Try Schmittberger.
Williams May Yet Be Indicted.
Page 3
Columbia Bowlers Fall Behind.
Plenty of Good Skating.
Debate on Lodge's Hawaiian Resolution
Page 5
Liu Kun Yi's Diffidence.
Mr. Fish Sees Mr. Platt.
Germany's Costly Tariff War.
Austria and the Tariff.
John Burns's Farewell to Workingmen.
Page 6
The Convict Still the Plaintiff.
Page 7
Proposed Canal Improvement Bill.
Fish Commission Reorganization Plans.
Page 8
Mayor Strong's Investigation.
Mr. Hill and the President.
Page 9
Miss Grace H. Dodge on School Needs.
Public Officials and Passes.
St. Mary's Lodging House Complication
New-York to Lead the Wool Trade.
Two Little Boys Suffocated.
Assignment of Truesdell, Spreter & Co.
Page 10
Great Dullness in Stock Markets.
Many Tourists Leave for Europe.
Page 11
Little Speculation in Staples.
Page 12
Transactions in Real Estate.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	17	29	3:30 P. M.	24	28
6 A. M.	17	29	6 P. M.	25	22
9 A. M.	18	28	9 P. M.	24	18
12 M.	23	30	12 P. M.	23	14

Average temperature yesterday.....24¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....21⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....28½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For the "Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

The statement of our Washington correspondent that a sense of the necessity of doing something for the reform of the currency is beginning to gain ground among the Democrats of the Senate will be read with amazement in the enlightened parts of the world. The Democratic Senators of the United States were long ago given up as impervious to a sense of the necessity of anything except railing at the Administration, coddling the Sugar Trust, and cutting the throat of the Democratic Party.

What Democratic Senators have discovered that if something isn't done before this Democratic Congress goes out to get the Treasury out of the banking business and to make provision for a good currency the party's candidate for the Presidency in 1896 will be overwhelmingly defeated? Where did these Senators get their new light? With whom have they been talking?

Every intelligent person in the country, Democratic Senators apparently excepted, read in the returns of the Congressional elections the premonition of Democratic disaster in 1896, to be averted only by sound and helpful legislation, while yet the Democrats have the power to legislate, that should command the approval and win the gratitude of the country.

There is still time. There is still the power. The thing lacking is the disposition to cease being a fool and to begin to get wisdom and practice it.

The question of the gold reserve and of the currency is not a party question. But inasmuch as a long series of Republican enactments have given us the present unsatisfactory body of laws governing coinage and the currency, relieved by a single great remedial measure of Democratic origin, the repeal of the Sherman act, the opportunity for honest and honorable party advantage created by the present emergency is so plainly in view that it ought not to be necessary to point it out even to a Democratic Senator.

THE RESCUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The first thing that the good people of Philadelphia can do to redeem their fair city is to elect an honest and capable Mayor, and for the present that is about all that they can do. The foe of the city—and every one recognizes Quay as the embodiment and head of all the forces hostile to good government in Philadelphia—plainly sees that the Mayor's office is the key to the situation, and that fact should, if rightly interpreted, be encouraging to decent men. It is a confession on Quay's part of the increasing strength and the practical influence of the reform movement. Heretofore Quay has felt himself strong enough to get on without a tool in the Mayor's office. Though the powers of the office are very considerable, he seems to have been able to carry out his plans through Martin and Porter and his other servants, and has even tolerated very respectable men in that place. He clearly thinks that it is no longer safe to permit that. He believes that he requires a Mayor who will be unscrupulous, servile, zealous in evil, and callous to the public opinion of the decent sort, and Penrose sufficiently fills the bill.

This is unquestionably a tribute to the spirit of civic virtue which has been steadily developing in Philadelphia for several years past. That development has been very remarkable, not merely for its rapidity, but even more for its scope. The movement has been in some respects extraordinary. It has not been confined to questions of taxation and expenditure. It has not been merely an effort of the men of property to protect themselves from spoliation. It has been the spread among classes not usually interested in such matters of a deep, intelligent, and thoughtful desire that the great city of which its people are justly proud, shall, in its corporate life, be worthy of its people—that the management of its affairs shall be clean, enlightened, and widely beneficent, instead of foul, stupid, and mischievous. There has grown up a feeling that the city is the common home, and the home sentiment in Philadelphia people has always been strong and sensitive. These best citizens are ashamed and indignant that vice and pollution such as they would sweep with scorn from their private homes should prevail in their city.

This is what makes the threat of Penrose peculiarly offensive and humiliating to them, since he involves in his life and habits and associations a great deal that the decent Philadelphian abhors and detests. And in connection with this phase of the situation it must be noted that the women of Philadelphia have taken a more active and practical part in this movement than in any other town. Social traditions in that city are very strong, and there are certain connections and demarcations which to an outsider seem based purely on prejudice, but which, on all ordinary matters, are as fixed as the boundaries of the land and the water. They have been set aside so far as it was requisite to secure co-operation among the women of Philadelphia in the saving of the city from the disgusting tyranny of vulgar and greedy politicians. While the women have been intensely moved by those features of the city's misrule that are most obviously opposed to the instincts of their pure natures, there has been nothing sentimental in their way of attacking the enemy. They have been engaged for a long time now in the most careful, practical, and systematic study of the methods of good and bad city management. In the extensive organization now preparing for the contest at the polls the women are very numerous, energetic, courageous, and determined.

If a candidate for Mayor can be nominated who by his general political affiliations will not repel the voters of the majority party, but who, by his integrity, ability, and energy, will command the confidence of the better part of the minority party, it ought to be possible to elect him, and, once elected, with such combined and disinterested support, he would have great independence and ought to have great influence. If he were a Republican he ought to be able to do more for the city in obtaining such legislation as may be needed from the State Legislature than a Democrat could do. But the main thing is for the honest citizens to combine as they combined in New-York last Fall and secure a candidate who would command general confidence. That would block Quay's game at the start. It would go far to overthrow his influence. If Philadelphia will do for Penrose what the State did for Delamater, there would be the dawn of a better day for the honest people of both State and city.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE POOR.

We put before our readers in The Times of yesterday and of Thursday a mass of facts regarding the condition of a number of the school buildings, now actually in use, in the City of New-York. These facts were of three classes, and derived from three different sources. First, there were those described to the Board of School Commissioners by one of their own number, Mr. Charles C. Wehrum, last Summer as the result of a very extensive and careful personal inspection. Second, there were the facts as presented in the report of Mr. Snyder, the Superintendent, in whose hands the general maintenance and repair of school buildings officially rest. Finally, there were the facts as discovered by The Times's reporters on visiting the school buildings in question. In all cases the same buildings—and these only a portion of those used by the city—were inspected and described.

We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of things made perfectly clear and beyond all dispute or doubt by the evidence thus gathered is a bitter disgrace to the people of New-York, an outrage upon a very large proportion of the community, and as completely unnecessary as it is cruel. As to the evidence, we have to remark, in the first place, that the remarkable statements of Mr. Wehrum are nowhere contested or qualified by the report of the Superintendent. On the contrary, in every instance in which the Superintendent specifically refers to these statements, he confirms them. In some instances he reports that abuses, evils, and nuisances described by Mr. Wehrum have been in part remedied. In others, he explained the failure to remedy them by the lack of funds or by purely business considerations, such as an approaching change in leases, a new school about to be built, &c. But the statements of Mr. Wehrum stand. Again, it is to be remarked that the investigations of The Times's own reporters disclose a state of things very slightly improved in any case, and in some cases really worse than that indicated by Mr. Wehrum.

What are the facts thus sifted? They are, first, that a considerable number of the schools are crowded far beyond what health of body or mind can stand, and are still inadequate to the requirements of the neighborhoods in which they are situated. Second, that many of the primary school buildings are in a state of absolute unfitness for their use—badly lighted, with bad plumbing, damp, dirty, without proper furniture, and in many ways no more suitable for the children packed in them than the worst of the "slum" tenements are for their homes.

Now, the one excuse given for all this evil is want of money. There is force in that, but not sufficient. It is very probable that New-York does not spend enough money on its schools, as a whole, but it is more than probable, it is entirely certain, that much of it is wastefully expended, that much that ought to be expended on primary schools is poured out for the so-called "higher" schools, and that all of it is under a confused, inefficient, inadequate management. Why was it necessary that evils so monstrous as are admitted by the Superintendent to exist should be ignored until one Commissioner hunted them out and exposed them? Why is that Commissioner rewarded for his zeal by being dropped from the board? Why, if there is not money enough to give daylight and pure air and civilized plumbing and decent safety from fire to the children of the poor, is there still enough for commodious and almost luxurious quarters for the pupils of the Normal College and for the higher grades of the grammar schools? These are simple questions; they are practical; every one can understand their meaning. The whole system is top-heavy, unreasonable, unjust, and intolerably wrong.

THE MAYOR'S INVESTIGATORS.

It is said that Mayor Strong proposes to have his Commissioners of Accounts make an independent investigation of the city departments, whatever the Legislature may do about further probing of our municipal affairs. Doubtless that is what the Commissioners of Accounts are for. Their tenure of office is made absolutely dependent upon the Mayor, and large powers of investigation are given them for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain whether the public business is done efficiently, honestly, and economically.

If this function had been properly performed in the past, and if the Mayor of the city had made the use of it which the law intended, there might be no need of any other investigating power. But it is notorious that for a long time the Commissioners of Accounts have failed to fulfill the purpose for which the office was created. The result is that the departments of the municipal service are, or, at least, are generally believed to be, honeycombed with abuses. They need a complete overhauling by somebody intimately acquainted with their requirements and with their working.

A legislative committee, whose purpose is to ascertain whether there is occasion for changes in the law affecting municipal administration, is largely dependent upon well-informed and able counsel in conducting its inquiries. It is the intention of the law that the Mayor's Commissioners of Accounts shall themselves have the necessary expert knowledge and skill for examining into the condition of the different branches of the public service, and that they shall prosecute their own inquiries. The two Commissioners whom Mr. Strong has appointed are undoubtedly worthy and capable men, but there is no reason to suppose that they have the familiarity with the work of the different municipal departments which would enable them to make a thorough and fruitful investigation under the existing conditions. They would be much in the condition of a committee coming from Albany and requiring the aid of expert counsel to do the real investigating, and that is not what the law intends.

It is by all means desirable that the Mayor should make the fullest use of the Commissioners of Accounts for the function for which they are provided, and that they should make thorough and faithful inquiry into every branch of the municipal service to which that function relates. It will educate them for their duties and it may be made very useful to the Mayor and to the public, but it is doubtful if they can make the kind of investigation which the present condition of affairs calls for. The fact that they are likely to do their duty faithfully and to the best of their ability should not deter the Legislature from keeping up the revealing and enlightening process which, under the vigorous direction of Mr. Goff, has so stimulated the spirit of reform in this city.

TURN THEM OVER TO THE CARE OF THE STATE.

The Governor in his message to the Legislature stated that it "is expected that New-York and Kings Counties will this year transfer the care of their indigent insane to the State," and in another part of the same document he said "It is conceded that the two counties last named have the perfect right to turn over their insane to the care of the State, and the dictates of humanity and justice favor the transfer."

The Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association has just made a report upon the institutions of this city, in which it says: "The defects of the system under which the asylums are administered have been so clearly shown by the investigation as to confirm the conviction that they should no longer form part of an overgrown city department, competing with prisons, almshouses, and hospitals for a share in the appropriations, but should be erected into a State insane hospital, and thus brought into line with the progressive policy of the present time." The State Commissioners in Lunacy have lately testified to the same effect, and all authorities unite in urging the transfer of the city asylums for the insane to the State system for the benefit of their inmates.

It is not necessary to reiterate the reasons given by those whose concern is only for a better treatment of the insane. But, in addition to these, the city has a substantial financial ground for being not only willing but anxious to make the transfer. Under the "overgrown" Department of Charities and Correction the accommodations for the insane have become wholly inadequate, and for lack of proper facilities and sufficient allowances the management of the asylums and the treatment of the inmates are, to say the least, unsatisfactory. To rectify these defects, not only would larger expenditures be necessary, but there would have to be a complete separation of the care of the insane from the department having charge of criminals and paupers. This would involve still further expense.

It might be reasonably demanded that all the necessary expense be incurred by the city for putting its care of the insane on a proper footing, if it were not for the fact that it must in any case contribute its full share to the support of the State system. As it has to bear about 45 per cent. of the cost of that system, justice, as well as economy, requires that it should receive the benefit of it. There should be no unnecessary delay in making the transfer.

A HOME SUPPLY OF ANTITOXINE.

After the return of Dr. Biggs from Berlin last Fall the Health Department made preparations, under his direction, for the production of the serum remedy for diphtheria. Several horses were inoculated with the diphtheritic poison, and the process of making them proof against the disease and of developing in their blood the substance called antitoxine was begun. We are now able to say that this process has been completed, so far as one or two of the horses are concerned, and that the Health Department of New-York has produced a certain quantity of antitoxine, which is as powerful and effective as that which has been used in Paris by Dr. Roux. The tests are satisfactory, and the department has begun to use its own antitoxine in the institutions where patients ill with diphtheria come under the care of its officers.

It was to be expected that New-York would be the first of American cities to produce this remedy under the supervision of its own sanitary agents, for the bacteriological division of our Health Department had already won the admiration of sanitary organizations in the Old World by its elaborate system for the inspection and diagnosis of diphtheria, and the head of this division (Dr. Hermann E. Biggs) had become thoroughly familiar in Berlin with the history of the new remedy, the method of producing it, and the proofs of its efficacy. It was his report, submitted after his return from Germany in August last, that forcibly directed the attention of Boards of Health elsewhere in this country to the value of antitoxine and the reasons which should induce well-equipped Health Departments in our large cities to undertake the production of the curative serum. Fortunately, the Health Department here was enabled to take advantage promptly of the information thus acquired, and as a result of this action it is now beginning to use serum of its own manufacture. In the near future the quantity available will be increased, until there will be enough to supply the demand for this remedy within the limits of the city.

We have heretofore from time to time set forth the current record of the use of antitoxine here and abroad, showing the statistical proofs of the curative and preventive power of the serum as they have become accessible in Berlin, Paris, New-York, and elsewhere. The more recent effects of the curative injections in the Continental cities have been even more satisfactory and encouraging than those which were exhibited by the experience of the Berlin and Paris hospitals during the first five months of the new treatment. This fact is disclosed by the vital statistics of the cities in question. It should be borne in mind that it is impossible to obtain the full effect of the new treatment in hospital practice, because it is impracticable to apply the treatment to hospital cases at the beginning of the term of the disease. Rarely is it possible for a physician in charge of a hospital for contagious diseases to begin his treatment of a case of diphtheria before the third or fourth day, and the curative power of antitoxine is exerted most effectively when the remedy is administered on the first or second day. Still, as our readers know, the mortality in the foreign hospitals where antitoxine has been used has been reduced more than one-half. It is beginning to be seen now that the introduction of the new remedy has notably affected the recorded mortality from diphtheria throughout the cities in which such good results have been attained in hospital practice. The new treatment as applied in general practice has made its mark on the vital statistics. This is most clearly seen in Paris, and in The Century Magazine for January Dr. Biggs directs attention to this very significant fact.

Surely we have reason to expect that the statistical record of mortality in this city will show at the end of the year 1895 that the number of deaths from this disease has been largely reduced. In the year just ended the number exceeded 2,300. In the course of a few weeks the supply of trustworthy antitoxine produced by the Health Department will be sufficient, we think, to meet the wants of the physicians in the city, and the distribution of it, in connection with the operation of the department's system of inspection and diagnosis, will, we are confident, save many lives.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

Though the war in the East seems no longer to be in an acute stage, the present aspect of it is not less astonishing than any of its previous phases. The Japanese have actually done what no observer or critic ventured to predict that they would do, and what seemed indeed to be quite out of the question. They have undertaken to carry on a Winter campaign upon Chinese soil. The climate of Manchuria was supposed to forbid active operations after the first snowfall until the snow melted in the Spring, and to render the Gulf of Pee-Chi-Li impassable. This last it has actually done. The Japanese in Manchuria, at least the Japanese of the second army, are entirely cut off from any communication with their own country or with their base of supplies. They cannot even send back their wounded, who are treated in field hospitals. Meanwhile they persist steadily in the attack upon Moukden.

This is really an astonishing spectacle, and shows the contempt of the Japanese for their adversaries more vividly than it has been shown before. For the present situation is not the result of accident, but has been deliberately sought by the Japanese. That is to say, a nation of forty millions entertains such a contempt for a nation of ten times that number as to establish an isolated army in the enemy's country with full confidence that this army will be able not only to defend itself, but to prosecute hostile operations during the Winter, and to subsist upon the country. If the Japanese succeed in maintaining their position throughout the Winter, to say nothing of improving it, they will succeed in an enterprise which scarcely any European General at the head of European troops would care to undertake in the same country. If they do it, and the army comes out an effective fighting body in the Spring, they will show a mastery of the art of war, in the administrative departments, that is even more wonderful than their actual fighting. Forty years ago Great Britain had an army in Winter quarters in the Crimea. The climate was less severe than that of Manchuria, and the facilities of communication provided by the British marine made the problem of subsisting the army immeasurably easier than that set before the Japanese Quartermasters and Commissaries. Yet the British staff broke down hopelessly and covered itself with ridicule and disgrace. The Winter campaign in Manchuria offers a far more difficult problem. Indeed, considering the comparative numbers and resources of the combatants, it is one of the boldest military enterprises ever conceived. If it is successful, it will greatly deepen the admiration of mankind for the Japanese and the contempt of mankind for the Chinese.

If the decision of Judge Parker regarding the use of free passes by the Railroad Commissioners is sound, the Legislature will have no difficulty in providing free transportation for its own members to such extent as it may see fit, in spite of the constitutional prohibition. The passes used by the Railroad Commissioners are issued by the Secretary of State in accordance with provisions of law, and it will only be necessary to make similar provision for other public officers. The basis of the Judge's decision is that the passes are not received by the officers in question for their "own use or benefit," but are issued by authority of the State "for the public use." He holds that the power of the Legislature to provide for the "necessary traveling and other expenses of public officers while engaged in public business should not be abridged." We are not sure that Judge Parker is right as to the "intention of the framers of this constitutional provision," but if he is sustained in his view it will depend upon the Legislature how far the old abuse may be restored.

Efforts are making by the International Arbitration Society to bring about an immediate settlement of the dispute between England and Venezuela as to just where Venezuela ends and British Guiana begins. Anything more unfeeling than these efforts it would be difficult to imagine. Until gold was discovered in the region in question, neither Venezuela nor England cared a snap of their respective fingers about where the dividing line ran, and, rather than pay the expense of a survey, they preferred to let the sterile mountains back of the Guianas be a sort of No Man's Land, as lawless as it seemed worthless. About two years ago came rumors of gold by the pailful picked up by wandering prospectors. Instantly the boundary question became an immensely important one. After short but prayerful reflection, England decided that the line ran "just west of the gold fields." What could be more natural than that? "Just wait till we find out how far the deposits extend," said England, "and we will establish a good, durable fence and not charge you a cent for it." She is still in doubt as to the size of the gold field, and until that doubt is settled, Venezuela and International Arbitration people, in common decency, ought to keep silent.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Performed Before a Fair House.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" constituted the evening's entertainment. This combination of the two one-act works of Mascagni and Leoncavallo was tried last season and found to be attractive, and last night it drew a tolerably large audience. No doubt the house would have been a great deal better had the public been assured of stronger casts, but with the exception of Signor Tamagno and Signor Ancona the singers last night were those whom the public, with its usual quiet and effective method, has elected to occupy secondary positions. The cast of "Pagliacci," which began the evening's proceedings, was composed as follows: Nedda, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan; Tonio, Signor Ancona; Silvio, Signor Gromzeski; Beppe, Signor Vanni, and Canio, Signor Russitano.

The performance of the opera by these artists was only respectable in its general results, but in some of its features it was not at all cheering. Old-fashioned Italian opera methods will not do in these new works of the young Italians. The theory that pure, beautiful singing is the sum and substance of opera fails entirely, for these are lyric dramas, and they demand well-developed skill in acting. Above all things they call for temperament, and there was nothing which was so conspicuous by its absence among the performers in last night's cast. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, as Nedda, displayed a plentiful lack of voice, and her skill in acting was barely equal to the task of throwing her arms around Signor Gromzeski's black velvet jacket. Mlle. de Lussan is entirely too ambitious. She is undertaking more than she can achieve in these days, for her abilities are not a whit larger now than they were some years ago when she sang in opera comique.

Signor Russitano made an earnest attempt to give a vivid imitation of Signor de Lucia in Canio, but his desires outran his ability. He sang the music prettily, but his acting was wholly artificial, though he was certainly in earnest about it. His delivery of the aria at the end of the first act was the best thing he did; but like Mlle. de Lussan, he found that Leoncavallo's rich orchestration formed an almost impassable gulf between him and the audience. Signor Ancona was once again the Tonio, and his performance was quite as commendable as it was last season. He achieved his usual effect with the cantabile in the prologue, and had to repeat it. M. Gromzeski was acceptable as Silvio, and Signor Vani was not even tolerable as Beppe. The chorus sang unusually well, and the orchestra played with an abundance of vigor though without great refinement. The audience was surprisingly enthusiastic.

The cast of "Cavalleria Rusticana" was as follows: Santuzza, Mlle. Mira Heller; Lucia, Mlle. Bauermeister; Lola, Mlle. De Vigne; Alfio, Signor Bensaude, and Turiddu, Signor Tamagno. The performance had some excellences which were probably not expected by the audience. The rôle of Turiddu is congenial to Signor Tamagno, and he clung to the pitch with surprising fidelity. Considering the fact that there are but few opportunities for the ejaculation of declamatory high notes and a good many for cantabile singing, his vocal work was remarkably good. He had to repeat the serenade in the overture, of course, and he evoked great enthusiasm in the drinking song, which he also had to repeat.

Mlle. Mira Heller's Santuzza had all the merits and shortcomings which that young woman's previous work would have led any one to expect. She sang with an abundance of voice, with palpable effort, and with poor judgment in the matter of phrasing. Her style is frequently explosive, but it is always earnest and full of good intention. She lacks experience, but she shows promise. The other members of the cast were certainly not inspiring. Signor Bensaude was particularly unimpressive as Alfio. The chorus, of course, sang out of tune in the hymn. Signor Bevignani conducted with skill, and the intermezzo had its usual repetition.

TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE ON A BRIDGE

Suit Brought by the Mercantile Trust Company at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, through its President, Louis Fitzgerald, has commenced a suit against A. Bleecker Banks, as President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, to foreclose a mortgage on $900,000 of gold bonds. The mortgage was given through Henry M. Alexander and John J. McCook, as Trustees, in December, 1881, on the bridge and appurtenances and property of the company to the trust company as collateral to secure the issue of 900 one-thousand-dollar bonds, with interest at 6 per cent., interest and principal payable in gold. The bonds were to be due in 1931, fifty years after date. The interest, $27,000, was to be due in May and November of each year. The complaint reads that default was made in the interest due in May, 1894, and that it has not since been paid; also that there is $513,000 now due, and that if default was made for six months in the payment of any of the interest the whole amount would then become due.

Runaway Train Causes a Fire.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 4.—A freight train on the Central Vermont Railroad broke in two between Proctor and Pittsford this morning. The rear section ran to Pittsford station, jumped the rack, and crashed into the structure, upsetting the stove in the building. The [illegible] several [illegible] considerable [illegible]

IN MEMORY OF R. L. STEVENSON

LIGHTS IN THE LITERARY WORLD MEET IN CARNEGIE HALL.

The Author, Said Edmund C. Stedman, Belonged to the World—Mr. Carnegie's First Speech in the Hall.

Carnegie Hall was well filled with brilliant men and women last night. They were nearly all lights in the literary world, and they gathered to do honor to the memory of that master, Robert Louis Stevenson.

"The public heart," said Luther J. B. Lincoln, in presenting Edmund Clarence Stedman as Chairman of the meeting, "is still throbbing with warm and tender sympathy for the untimely death of Robert Louis Stevenson. There is a new literary shrine in the world. Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey are indissolubly joined to the summit of a lonely mountain 12,000 miles away."

"Such an assembly," said Mr. Stedman, "in the chief city of the Western world, is impressive from the fact that we have not come together for any civic or political or academic purpose. I have been thinking, too, of its significance in view of considerations quite apart from the sorrowful cause of our gathering. But of these this is not the time to speak.

"On its face, this demonstration is a rare avowal of the worth of literary invention. It shows a profound regard for the career of a writer who delighted us, a sense of loss instantaneously awakened by the news of his taking off. For the moment we realize how thoroughly art and song and letters have become for us an essential part of life—a common ground whereupon we join our human love and laughter and tears, and at times forego all else to strew laurel and myrtle for one who has moved us to these signs and emotions.

Stevenson was not of our own people, though he sojourned with us, and knew our continent from east to west as few of this large audience can know it. But a British author now, by statutory edict, is of our own. Certainly his fame is often made by the American people—yes, and sometimes unmade. Theirs is the great amphitheatrum. They are the ultimate court of review.

"All the more we are here 'for the honor of literature,' and so much the more it is manifest that the writer who lightens our hearts, who takes us into some new wonderland of his discovery, belongs, as I say, to the world. His name and fame are, indeed, a special glory of the country that bore him and a vantage to his native tongue. But just so much as his gift is absolute, and therefore universal, he belongs in the end to the world at large.

"Above all, it is the recounter—and the Greeks were clear-headed in deeming him a maker, whether his story be cast in prose or verse—who becomes the darling of mankind. This has been so, whether among the Grecian isles, or around the desert camp fires, or in the gardens of Italy; and is so when he brings us his romance, as in our modern day, from our Pacific Eldorado, or from Indian barracks and jungle, or from the land of the Stuarts, or, like Stevenson, and our own Melville before him, from palm-fringed beaches of the southern seas."

The speech of Andrew Carnegie, which followed, was the first he has ever made in the hall. Wherever Stevenson went, he said, rays of sunshine emanated from him. He compared Stevenson with Burns, and closed by denouncing in strong language the modern novel.

Dr. Edward Eggleston, who was an intimate friend of Stevenson, said he thought him the most lovable character he ever knew.

David Christie Murray spoke on literature in general. The last two addresses were delivered by George W. Cable and John Foord.

The audience was entertained between speeches by songs by Leonard E. Auty and readings by Nelson Wheatcroft.

The Vice Presidents who sat on the platform were Frank Stockton, Laurence Hutton, Andrew Carnegie, Moncure D. Conway, David Christie Murray, Richard Watson Gilder, H. C. Bunner, Noah Brooks, St. Clair McKelway, Prof. S. R. Lounsbury, Walter Damrosch, George W. Cable, Henry Marquand, George Parsons Lathrop, and Edward Eggleston.

TO WELCOME REPUBLICAN EDITORS

Preparing to Entertain Delegates to Their State Convention.

The second annual convention of the New-York State Republican Editorial Association will be held in this city on Jan. 24 and 25.

It is expected that from 100 to 150 editors of leading Republican daily and weekly papers in the State will be present, and prominent Republicans of this city have organized a reception committee to arrange a programme of entertainment, including receptions, a banquet, theatre visits, &c.

A meeting of the committee, of which Gen. Horace Porter is Chairman and John R. Van Wormer Secretary, was held at the Republican Club yesterday. Among those in attendance were Russell Sage, Col. Frederick D. Grant, ex-Senator Warner Miller, George Rutledge Gibson, Edward Lauterbach, John A. Sleicher, John Sabine Smith, Elihu Root, Obed Wheeler, and C. C. Shayne.

It was decided to empower the Chairman to appoint committees to arrange the details of the programme, and the following appointments were made:

Executive Committee—Gen. Horace Porter, C. N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, T. C. Platt, William Brookfield, Henry Hall, James Phillips, Jr., Col. George W. Turner, C. C. Shayne, W. J. Arkell, John R. Van Wormer, and John Sabine Smith.

Reception Committee—Chauncey M. Depew, C. N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Charles Stewart Smith, Benjamin F. Tracy, James A. Burden, Col. Frederick D. Grant, William Brookfield, James Phillips, Jr., Obed Wheeler, Thomas L. James, Henry W. Cannon, Mayor Strong, and M. C. D. Borden.

Dinner Committee—Edward Lauterbach, George Rutledge Gibson, and Henry Hall.

Theatre Committee—W. J. Arkell, George W. Turner, Robert C. Alexander, and B. Gillam.

The sessions of the association will be public and a number of interesting papers will be read by editors on topics relating to the work of the organization, whose main purpose is to effectively aid the Republican State Committee in its campaign work.

WILL SPEND $50,000 TO GET EVEN

Col. Stephenson Wanted to Release a Boy in Custody of a Gerry Agent.

Col. W. H. Stephenson of Bridgeport, Conn., dined last evening at the Manhattan Club, of which he is a member, with F. W. Rennell, a stock broker

LIU KUN YI'S DIFFIDENCE

He Prefers to be a Peace Envoy Rather Than the Commander.

JAPAN SEEKS NOT FOREIGN ADVICE

Naval Attache at Tokio Appointed by the American Government Is Familiar with Asiatic Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says that Liu Kun Yi, the recently-appointed successor to Li Hung Chang in the supreme command of the Chinese forces, has postponed his departure for the front for a few days, pleading illness as the cause of his delay.

The fact is that the new Commander in Chief shirks the carrying out of plans for the further prosecution of the war, and is scheming for an arrangement whereby he may accompany Chang Ying Huan as peace commissioner to Japan.

The latter's departure has in the meantime been delayed. The objection on the part of Japan to receiving Shao Yeo Lin, ex-Governor of Formosa, as Chang Ying Huan's fellow-envoy, because of his having offered rewards for the heads of Japanese soldiers, has created a vacancy, which Liu Kun Yi is anxious to fill.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Figaro's correspondent at Tokio sends a report of an interview with Foreign Minister Mutsu Munemitsu, in which the latter maintains that a conquered nation alone can properly make proposals for peace. Japan, he says, will know how to deal with China without the advice of any foreign country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Herbert has issued orders detailing Commander F. M. Barber as naval attaché to the American Legation in Tokio. This officer will sail from San Francisco for his new post of duty by the steamer leaving on the 15th inst.

Secretary Herbert has not had all the information from that quarter that was desirable, the intelligence officers attached to American war ships being in Chinese waters, while the needed facts were contained in Japanese dockyards. Since the revocation of orders to Constructor Hobson, the project of appointing a naval attaché in Japan has been frequently favored, but without conclusion until the last day or two.

Commander Barber is a distinguished officer. Secretary Herbert was anxious to have him in London, where he could keep the Navy Department informed of England's naval progress.

At the beginning of President Cleveland's first Administration, Commander Barber, after having served on the advisory board which laid the foundation of the new navy in designing the Chicago, the Atlanta, the Boston, and the Dolphin, got four years' leave of absence, extending from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, during which time he acted as American agent for the French Creuzot steel establishment.

He commanded the Monocacy in China from September, 1891, to October, 1893, and is acquainted with Asiatic matters.

During his fours years' leave of absence he traveled extensively and became familiar with the naval affairs of other nations.

TAHSIN'S MURDER DENIED.

Izmirlian's Election Confirmed, but the Agitation Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch from Constantinople denies the report that the Governor of Bitlis has been assassinated. Constantinople newspapers of Jan. 3 published a telegram from the Governor, Tahsin Pasha, himself stating that the district of Bitlis was tranquil.

The Standard's correspondent in Athens telegraphs:

"An exalted personage in Yanina, Turkey, declares that Seekki Pasha, long President of the Military Court in Yanina, has instigated a massacre of Christians there. The populace hate him, owing to his cruelties. He once exiled to Asia a number of honorable and innocent Christians, members of some of the best families in the city."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The election of Mgr. Izmirlian as Roman Catholic Patriarch of Armenia has been confirmed by the Sultan, though the Patriarch has persisted in his refusal to pursue a line of conduct consonant with the views of the Turkish Government.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—A prominent Armenian in this city has received a letter from a friend in Harpot, Armenia, stating that twenty-nine Congregational churches in Armenia have been closed by the authorities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Hale offered a memorial in the interest of native-born United States citizens living in Turkish Armenia, whose lives, property, and lawful occupation, the memorial says, are frequently imperiled.

The memorial shows that in Asiatic Turkey there is a permanent force of nearly 250 American missionaries, who hold over two million dollars of Armenian property. In the Eastern Turkey mission there are 50 adult missionaries, who have under their charge 42 churches, 169 schools, a hospital, and a large medical work.

The sources of danger pointed out are the lawlessness of numerous highwaymen who infest the country, the fanatical Moslem population of the cities; the hostility of Turkish officials, who have repeatedly failed to restrain, and, in some cases have even encouraged, attacks upon the lives and property of American citizens.

The memorialists say the conditions justify a renwed request for some consular protection in the eastern part of Turkey. The nearest Consul is Mr. Jewett, but he is too far away to be of any service, and mail addressed to him is unhesitatingly intercepted by the Turkish officials. An urgent request is made for the stationing of American Consuls at Erzroom and Harpoot.

Speaking to a United Press representative in relation to this memorial and the whole Armenian situation, a Senator well informed on the question, said:

"The real reason why the Porte objected to Mr. Jewett, our Consul at Sivas, making independent investigation of these alleged atrocities is that he married an Armenian lady. He understands the language, and could get at the facts, but would be inclined, naturally enough, to view them from a standpoint which the Turkish Government would regard as biased."

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamer Inistrahull, with Crew of Twenty Men, Apparently Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The British steamer Alecto, Capt Marshall, from New-York, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on Dec. 28, in latitude 49° north, longitude 29° west, she passed the hull of a timber-laden bark, which had been burned to the water's edge from the fore rigging aft.

The British bark Amaranth, Capt. Forbes, which sailed from St. John, N. B., Dec. 3 for Dublin, was abandoned at sea in a water-logged condition on Dec. 25 in latitude 49° north, longitude 30° west.

The British bark P. J. Palmer, Capt. Kay, which sailed from Cardiff for Trinidad Dec. 28, has been towed back to her port of departure. She reports having encountered heavy weather, during which her foremast and bowsprit were carried away and her boats were smashed.

The American ship Southern Cross, Capt. Bailey, which put into Gibraltar in distress while on a voyage from London for New-York, has completed her repairs, and was ready to proceed Dec. 28. Capt. Bailey has advertised for a loss of 6900 on a bottomry bond to meet the expenses incurred at Gibraltar.

The Empress is anchored in a safe position near Calais, and probably will suffer only slight damage.

Much anxiety is felt for the steamship Prescott, which sailed from Sunderland on Dec. 29 for Marseilles. Life buoys bearing her name have been found on the Yorkshire coast. She carried a crew of twenty-five.

LIMERICK, Jan. 4.—The owners of the Clyde steamer Inistrahull, which is now nine days overdue at this port, believe that she, with her crew of twenty men, has been lost.

GERMAN COSTLY TARIFF WAR.

Vain Efforts Made in Berlin and in Washington for Duty Repeal.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Doctor Barth, Radical Unionist member of the Reichstag, in an interview with a representative of The United Press, said that the members of the Government, as well as other men in politics, fully appreciate the loyal statements of Secretary Gresham, and declared it to be a pity that the United States Congress, in consequence of their meagre information upon the subject, should have passed a discriminating tax bill infringing upon the treaty with Germany of 1828.

Dr. Barth said that he had repeatedly proved himself a friend of the Americans and desired to emphasize the fact that there was no difference in opinion among all the German political parties that the American Government was now wrong. He hoped for the sake of both countries that the tax would be repealed, the more so, he said, inasmuch as the Agrarians had seized the opportunity to attempt to force the Government to resort to retaliatory measures. He had written, during the last Summer, to ex-Senator Carl Schurz asking him to endeavor to prevent Congress from violating the treaty of 1828, and had also influenced Chancellor Caprivi, who had instructed the German Minister to Washington, who was at the time in Berlin, to draw the attention of the United States Government to the treaty. Unhappily, the warning had been neglected, and now the difficulty had arisen. It was a misfortune, he said, that both sides were distrustful. Each believed that the other cherished a vindictive feeling leading to a tariff war, which neither of the peoples desired.

America, he said, must rectify her position in this matter before the friends of America in Germany can influence the German Government upon the cattle question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The pressure that has been brought to bear by Germany to secure a repeal of the discriminating sugar duty upon the State Department, has, in a measure at least, been transferred to the Senate, and it is said by no less a person than the German Ambassador himself, Baron von Sauma-Jeltsch.

The conferences which the representatives of the German Government has had with the Secretary of State, would appear to have impressed him with the inability of that official to provide the relief for which the German Government asked.

In view of what the Ambassador is known to have told some Senators, it would seem to be altogether clear that the campaign against American meat products instituted by that Government had grown out of a spirit of retaliation and with the sole end in view of forcing this Government to retrace its steps in the matter of this discrimination against the German sugar product.

It was at a recent reception attended by the German Ambassador and several Senators that Baron Von Jeltsch approached some Senators on the subject, and his solicitude was especially manifest in the direction of some of the Republican Senators to whom he was presented.

Taking up the subject in a diplomatic manner, the Ambassador said that his Government was very greatly concerned about this discriminating duty, and he feared that unless it was repealed it might lead to unpleasant complications between the two Governments. He laid great stress upon the friendliness of the relations that had always existed between the two Governments, but declared that this discriminating duty is a violation of the treaty that existed between the United States and Germany. He asked these Senators, with whom he discussed the matter, to endeavor to give it their careful consideration, and see if the cause for complaint could not be removed.

It may be that the mere fact that the German Ambassador has brought this question home to Senators themselves has opened the eyes of party leaders to the seriousness of the whole situation more than any interviews they may have had with the Secretary of State, and that they realize that something must be done to regain the good will of the German Government.

This subject was broached to some of the Republican leaders yesterday, but no intimation of probable acquiescence in the Democratic proposition to repeal this duty was received. On the contrary, one prominent Senator told the Democrat who talked with him that under the sugar schedule of the McKinley act there had been no friction with Germany, and that if that schedule were adopted all would again be well.

There appears to be little hope for relief in the shape of legislation, and Senators who have a knowledge of the statements made by the German Ambassador expect by the close of this session to see a stricter system of retaliation against the United States begun by the German Government.

AUSTRIA AND THE TARIFF.

Protest Against the Sugar Duty in Terms Similar to Germany's.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Baron Von Hengelmuller, the new Minister of Austria-Hungary, to-day presented to Secretary Gresham a formal protest from his Government similar to that presented by the German Ambassador Aug. 8 last against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of one per cent. per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, as provided by the Wilson tariff act.

The protest, as in the case of Germany, is based on the fact that the action of Congress cannot be reconciled with the most favored nation clause which governs the economic relations of the two countries. This clause appears in our existing treaty with Austria in almost identical terms with that between the United States and Prussia, upon which the German protest was based.

President Cleveland, in his last annual message, recommended the repeal of that clause of the tariff act which imposed the discriminating duty, and subsequently transmitted to Congress a report from Secretary Gresham strongly stating the injustice of the law, and urging its repeal.

It is probable that Congress will be notified of Austria's protest and attention will again be called officially to the matter. From the similarity in wording between the latest protest and that of the German Ambassador, it is evident that the two countries are acting in concert in the matter, and it seems probable that Austria will still further follow Germany's lead by inaugurating a policy of retaliation against the food products of the United States.

GUATEMALAN LEAGUE EVIDENT.

Mexicans are Irritated at De Leon's Report of Diaz's Speech.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 4.—The expected arrival of Ministers to Mexico from Honduras and Salvador, and the possible nomination of Ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, place in a new light the Guatemalan-Mexican boundary negotiations. It is expected that Don Jacinto Castellanos, present representative of the Honduran Legation, will arrive in Mexico next month.

The evident object of the Ministers is to support the claims of Guatemala. All the appearances are that Guatemala is making frantic efforts to form a Central American league against Mexico for the settlement of the boundary question and other affairs and has been partially successful.

Leading Mexicans are irritated over the manner in which the Guatemalan Minister is alleged to have reported his reception by President Diaz and Cabinet to President Reina Barrios of Guatemala.

It is alleged that Señor de Leon telegraphed after his official reception that the response of President Diaz was applauded, contrary to all diplomatic precedents; that he used threatening language in his discourse, and, furthermore, prejudged a question which is of high importance to all the powers of Central America.

The policy of Minister Mariscal and President Diaz is noted as being diplomatic and forbearing in every way possible, but it is evident that the relations between them and the Guatemalan representative are not of the most pleasant nature.

LIVERPOOL DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

Direct Communication with London Is to be Soon Provided.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Concerning the proposed expenditure of £36,800 by the Liverpool Dock Board in improvements, Mr. Glynn, Chairman of the Works Committee of the board, says that, in addition to the construction of a landing stage for Atlantic line steamers, it is intended to construct a railway station at the pierhead, which will be connected by rail with the London and Northwestern Railway Company's Waterloo Station.

The scheme of improvements, he said in an interview to-day, would be pushed forward with all possible expedition. The erection of the new station would provide direct communication with London.

Details of the larger scheme contemplating preparation of accommodations for steamers 1,000 feet long have not yet been perfected, consideration of the recommendations of the committee having been formally deferred until Jan. 10.

Earthquakes Again in Calabria.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Earthquakes have been felt repeatedly to-day in Reggio di Calabria and Northern Sicily. The Under Secretary of the Interior will make a tour of the provinces affected and will provide for the distribution of money, food, and clothes among the homeless. The charity ball held here last evening for the benefit of the sufferers was attended by many Americans.

Argentine Preparing for War.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says that the Argentine Congress, in secret session, has sanctioned the expenditure of $2,000,000 for war material. Some $300,000 will be spent forthwith, and the remainder if the Government regards it as necessary in view of possible trouble with Chile.

Zankoff on Orthodox Dynasty.

SOFIA, Jan. 4.—Zankoff, the notorious agitator and leader of the Russophile emigrants, arrived here to-day. In Slivnitza he was received warmly. In a public speech he said that a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria could be effected easily now, but that the first condition would be an orthodox Bulgarian dynasty.

Degradation of Capt. Dreyfus.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The degradation of Capt. Dreyfus to-morrow will be witnessed by 4,000 troops and as many French reporters as ask permission. No foreign reporters will be allowed to be present. Two artists have permission to study the scene for future paintings.

Sentence of a Spy Confirmed.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The second trial of Capt. von Schoenebeck, formerly of the German cavalry, who was recently condemned to five years' imprisonment on a charge of espionage, was finished to-day. The sentence of the former trial was confirmed.

Death of Marshal Pavia.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Marshal Pavia, leader of the movement which culminated in a military dictatorship on Jan. 3, 1874, was found dead in his bed this morning. He had heart disease.

Death of Siam's Crown Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Central News correspondent in Bankok says that Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, the Crown Prince, died to-day of asthma. He was sixteen years old.

Earl of Ava Sails for New-York.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Earl of Ava, eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British Ambassador to France, will sail for New-York to-morrow on the steamship Umbria.

Mary Anderson Convalescent.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mme. Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, has communicated to the press her thanks for attentions during her recent illness. She is convalescent.

Italian and Russian Reciprocity.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Italy and Russia have opened negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. Russia has offered noteworthy concessions to Italian wine producers.

Belgium and the Congo State.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—It is reported in official circles that the Government will place before Parliament a proposal to annex the Congo State.

Italian Catholics May Vote.

ROME, Jan. 4.—It is reported that the Vatican has authorized Catholics to take part in the next Parliamentary elections.

Austrian Polar Expedition.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—An Austrian polar expedition will leave Bremerhaven in June, 1896. Julius Drayer will be in charge of it.

Nice's Heaviest Snowstorm.

NICE, Jan. 4.—Snow has fallen here to the unparalleled depth of five inches.

KILLED HIMSELF WHILE AT QUARANTINE

Fischer Was to Have Been Manager of a Ranch in Mexico.

Adolpho Fischer, a saloon passenger of the Hamburg-American steamship Scandia, which arrived late Thursday, committed suicide on board that vessel yesterday morning, while the ship was at anchor off the Quarantine Station. No cause for the act has been discovered.

Fischer, who was about twenty-seven years old, was formerly a Lieutenant in the German Army. He made friends during the voyage and appeared to be jovial and light-hearted.

He wrote several letters the night of arrival, which were handed to the steward yesterday morning sealed. They were addressed to persons in Germany. Shortly after breakfast he retired to his stateroom, and a few moments later the report of a pistol was heard.

Attendants rushed into the room, and found the man stretched upon the floor. He had shot himself through the right temple. Death was instantaneous.

The body was removed to the Hoboken Morgue. Among Fischer's effects was a contract with Schroeder, Lorentz & Co. of Hamburg, signed by Fischer, who had agreed to take charge of a ranch in Mexico for two years at a salary of $100 a month. A gold watch, a heavy seal ring, and $50 in currency were found upon the body.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—114 East Fourth Street; Henry Mayer, dwelling; damage, $100.

7:25 A. M.—243 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; no damage.

8:50 A. M.—434 East Seventy-sixth Street; Michael Berberick; dwelling; damage, $2,500.

9:25 A. M.—87 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Herman Bulle; flat; $1,000 damage.

2 P. M.—326 Stanton Street; Herman Sestedt; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—61 Mulberry Street; Joseph Cassani; dwelling; damage, $25.

2:40 P. M.—253 Columbus Avenue; no damage.

3 P. M.—2,097 Third Avenue; Charles Volk; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—1,372 First Avenue; Anton Franz; store; damage, $250.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-President Zaldivar of Honduras is at the Victoria.

—Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse is at the Fifth Avenue.

—State Senators Harvey J. Donaldson and C. W. Stapleton are at the Metropole.

—Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana and Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff are at the Gilsey.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and Prof. William G. Sumner of New-Haven are at the Murray Hill.

—William Potter, formerly United States Minister to Italy; P. Lefaivre of the French Embassy at Washington, and Mrs. George Hearst of San Francisco are at the Waldorf.

NEEDS MR. PLATT'S ADVICE

Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr., Consults with the Republican Leader.

HARD WORK MAKING COMMITTEES

Conferences Also with Other Prominent Politicians—Mr. Hackett Says Ainsworth Will Be Leader.

Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr., wants Thomas C. Platt's advice in making up his committees, and he does not hesitate to come out and say so. He is getting it.

Unkind critics who may say it is orders and not advice Mr. Fish is taking from Mr. Platt, will at least credit Mr. Fish with frankness.

"Are you going to see Mr. Platt?" Mr. Fish was asked yesterday.

"I am," said Mr. Fish. "I want the advice of Republican leaders."

Mr. Fish kept his word so far as Mr. Platt was concerned. He was in Mr. Platt's office twice yesterday afternoon. He also saw Mr. Platt at his hotel. They were together last night.

This business of making up Legislative committees is engrossing. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night it was said that Mr. Platt had gone to the Murray Hill Hotel, where Mr. Fish is staying. It was said last night that Mr. Fish was not in. But that doesn't alter the fact that Speaker and "Boss" met.

Ex-Speaker Malby came to town yesterday. He was going into the Café Savarin when he met Speaker Fish and some friends coming out. Victor and vanquished talked for some little time on the sidewalk.

Before Speaker Fish left his hotel yesterday morning he saw State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, ex-Congressman George West, and others. Afterward Chairman Hackett said:

"Ainsworth will be the leader, whether he is made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means or not. There is no one else in it with Ainsworth, no matter what committee he heads."

When Mr. Fish reached his office, at 57 Broadway, just across the Street from Mr. Platt's office, he found his rooms well filled with Republican Assemblymen. Almost all the New-York City and Kings County Assemblymen called on him to present their claims. Senator Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan was one of his callers. He said that he wanted to get Assemblyman Daniel Finn a good committee place. The Senator noticed, while he was waiting in the outer office, that his shoes were muddy, so he went out and got a bootblack to come up and shine them while he waited. "Tim" then treated half a dozen of the Republican Assemblymen to a shine.

"What are you doing here?" asked a caller of the Senator.

"The best I can," was "Tom's" reply.

To a reporter, Mr. Fish said that the story that the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee was going to be offered to Mr. Malby with the understanding that he would decline was nonsense. He also said there was nothing in the story that Assemblyman Nixon was angry because it was reported that Mr. Fish would not make him Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

"I want to say," said Mr. Fish, "that no understanding ever existed that I should appoint Mr. Nixon Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and I wish to reiterate the fact that he is a warm friend of mine, and I would like to do anything I could to place him in a high position."

Mr. Fish said he had not made any selections yet that he could make public.

Mr. Fish said that he would go home today for Sunday, and that he would not announce his committee until next Wednesday. Ainsworth was the choice of political prophets for Chairman of Ways and Means, Wray of Kings or O'Grady of Rochester for Cities, A. R. Conkling of this city for General Laws.

Mr. Fish is troubled over the problem of how to distribute twenty-three Democrats through thirty-six committees and satisfy everybody.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton came down from Albany yesterday and called to see Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, but Mr. Platt was not in.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said, when asked about the probability of an immediate passage of the Power of Removal bill:

"There will be no Republican opposition to that bill, and it should get through very rapidly. Probably nothing will be done next week. Under the new Constitution, a bill must lie upon the desk for three days after it is printed before it is put upon its final passage, and if it is amended when it is on its final passage, it must go back to the printer's again and lie on the desk for three days again after it comes back."

Mr. Saxton thought that the bill would probably be a law within two weeks after the Legislature reconvenes.

Mr. Saxton said Senator Lexow had said that it would be a difficult matter to properly frame the bill providing that all bills affecting the city's interests should be subjected to a public hearing before the Mayor before final action. The trouble would be to prevent a Mayor, if he so desired, from exercising a temporary veto power over such bills.

AN ENORMOUS WAREHOUSE IN BROOKLYN

To be Erected at the Foot of Bridge Street and Used by Railroads.

A warehouse, which, it is said, will be one of the largest and best equipped in the world, is to be erected on the property of the Poillon estate, at the foot of Bridge Street, Brooklyn. It will be fire-proof, and the greater part will be used by the New-York Central, the Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad companies.

It will be built and operated by the United States Elevator and Warehouse Company, a certificate of incorporation for which was filed with the Kings County Clerk yesterday.

New docks are to be built, and from their ends tracks will be laid, by which cars can be rolled into the warehouse. The cars may be placed upon the top floors, if necessary, by means of enormous elevators.

The warehouse is intended for the storage of cars and their contents intended for use on Long Island. Ability to carry the cars directly from the floats into the warehouse will save rehandling of goods.

The project will give work to many Brooklyn men. Work will begin at an early date.

Medals for the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-second Regiment had a review and presentation of State decorations for long and faithful service last night. The decorations were presented by Adjt. Gen. Edward A. McAlpin.

The Twenty-second Regiment is the first one to which such medals have been presented.

After the review, which was held by the Adjutant General and his staff, the men entitled to the decorations received them amid applause. The decorations are in the form of medals; those for twenty-five years' service are of gold; those for twenty and fifteen years' service of gold and bronze, and the ones for ten years' service of bronze. They are designed to be worn on ribbons hung around the neck.

Those who received medals for twenty-five years' service were Col. John T. Camp, Capt. Joseph P. Jardine, Drum Major W. Brown, and Private John J. Sullivan.

Twenty years' service medals were given to Capt. William J. Maldhoff, Chaplain William N. Dunnell, Capt. M. E. Burton, Capt. James P. Kenworthy, Sergt. Albert Wilkinson, and Musician Charles Wannemacher. Twelve men received medals for fifteen years' service and thirty-one for ten years' service.

Dancing followed the review, and Col. Charles W. King and his staff later entertained the new officers of the State militia with a supper at the Hotel Majestic.

No Word of the New Service.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line of steamships said yesterday in regard to the cable from Liverpool to the effect that that line would shortly begin sailing ships from the Mersey:

"It is the first news of such a scheme being completed that I have received. I know that there have been conferences tending to the establishment of such a service, but I am not prepared to verify the statement that it has really been decided upon."

ROOFER MURPHY'S TERRIBLE END

After a Fatal Electric Shock His Body Fell Forty Feet to the Ground—He Was in Search of Employment.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 4.—Frank Murphy, twenty-two years old, met a horrible death in the Pennsylvania trainshed this morning.

He was killed by contact with live wires which supply the power for the electric lights in the trainshed, station, and ferry-houses. Then his body fell to the frozen ground, forty feet below, and was terribly mangled. The right leg, left arm, and four ribs were broken, and the head was cut in several places.

Murphy was a roofer, and had been in the employ of Jacob Ringle & Son, 83 and 85 Newark Avenue, but was laid off two weeks ago, having developed a strange nervousness which unfitted him for work.

Ringle & Son began the work of repairing the roof of the trainshed on Wednesday, and yesterday Murphy asked to be taken on. He was told the roofing of the shed was extra hazardous and that he could not possibly work on such a place.

He appeared at the trainshed this morning at 7 o'clock, and said he must have work or his family would soon be destitute. He asked for George Ringle and the foreman, and was told they were on the roof. He was warned not to go up, but insisted that he must see them.

The roof is reached by a ladder which leads to a scuttle. Murphy had got to the top of the ladder when he slipped. He threw out both hands and they came in contact with the electric light. This he grasped. A second later he gave a fearful scream, and his head, falling back, came in contact with another live wire. A moment later his hands relaxed, his feet slipped from the ladder, and he fell to the ground.

Besides his other injuries Murphy's hands were frightfully burned, and where his head had come in contact with the wire the scalp was burned away for about two inches, leaving the skull bare. The body was removed to Speer's Morgue.

Murphy lived with his parents in Sixth Street, near Provost. He was unmarried. When he spoke of his family it is supposed that he meant his father and mother.

ALDERMEN FIXING THEIR SLATES

Republicans and O'Brienites Give Out No News—Tammany Nominations.

The fourteen Republican Aldermen-elect and Aldermen-elect Schilling and Dwyer, the so-called O'Brien Democrats, met in caucus at the Republican Club last night.

Before the meeting, W. M. K. Olcott said if all the details were agreed upon they would be given out last night. The caucus was still in session at a late hour, when word was sent from the room that there would be nothing to be made public until Monday.

Whether the O'Brienites were not willing to accept what clerkships they were offered, or whether the Republicans got to fighting among themselves as to the organization of the board could not be learned. Schilling and Dwyer have only agreed to work with the Republicans on the organization.

It was the general understanding last night that William H. Ten Eyck, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, would get the caucus nomination for Chief Clerk, and that W. M. K. Olcott would be made Chairman of the Finance Committee, which carries with it a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission.

The fourteen Tammany Aldermen-elect held their caucus yesterday afternoon in one of the rooms of the Aldermanic suite in the City Hall. It was decided to renominate Michael F. Blake for Chief Clerk, Alderman Brown of the Second District for Vice President, and John Maguire for Sergeant-at-Arms. Vice President Noonan wanted a renomination, but the caucus was for Brown, and Mr. Noonan withdrew.

Mr. Olcott said yesterday that in all probability Chief Clerk Blake would be asked to remain as Deputy Clerk until March 1 or later. There has been a movement on foot to have him appointed to that place permanently. As Deputy Clerk and Chief Clerk, Mr. Blake for the past five years has given the closest attention to his duties, and has been unremitting in his courtesy. He is regarded as one of the most attentive of city officials, and his continuance in the office would give satisfaction to his friends.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS

Judges Have What Was a Probably Stormy Meeting—None Would Talk.

A meeting of the Judges of General Sessions was held yesterday afternoon in Recorder Goff's chambers, in the Criminal Court Building. It lasted three hours. It is said to have been the only meeting of the kind ever held in the history of the Sessions courts. Recorder Goff and Judges Fitzgerald, Cowing, and Martine were present.

The matters discussed, it is understood, had special reference to court appointments. Appearances indicated that the meeting was rather stormy. At its conclusion Judge Martine left the Recorder's chambers very hastily and refused to say anything to the reporters. He was followed by Judge Cowing, who said that his mouth was sealed and that he could give no information of any character.

The Recorder was the last to leave. He smiled when asked as to appointments and remarked that his gloves were becoming badly worn. The proper repository for such appointments, he said, was the Clerk of General Sessions.

Clerk Carroll would say nothing. It is understood that there is a considerable amount of friction relative to the appointments to be made, particularly over the successor to Clek Carroll of the General Sessions courts. Judge Fitzgerald intimated that no appointments had been decided upon. No further information was obtainable from the Judges.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT TRENTON

Senator Stokes the Party Candidate for President of the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The sixteen Republican Senators of New-Jersey held a caucus to-night, and fixed upon a slate which will prevail at the organization of the Senate when the Legislature convenes next Tuesday.

The contest for the Presidency of the Senate was settled first. Senator Stokes of Cumberland demonstrated the strength which his friends have claimed for him all along, and the two or three Senators pledged to other candidates promptly withdrew their opposition. The result was the nomination of Stokes for President by a unanimous vote. H. B. Rollinson of Rahway, the candidate of Senator Voorhees of Union, received the nomination for Secretary of the Senate, and A. S. Church of Middlesex was nominated for Assistant Journal Clerk. It was agreed to re-elect all the other officers of last year, with one or two exceptions among the minor positions. The slate will be completed next Monday night.

The United States Senatorship question was discussed informally.

Sheriff Tamsen Will Not Move.

Sheriff Tamsen has started upon his term of office with a determination to occupy the pleasant rooms in the County Court House that his predecessor occupied, even though it meets with the disapproval of Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald, who wish to occupy the rooms.

By a resolution of the Board of Aldermen which went into effect Dec. 27 last the entire second floor of the old General Sessions Building was designated as the office of the Sheriff.

"I like these rooms," he said. "They are comfortable and were occupied by my predecessors. Why should I change? No, I am not governed by action of the Board of Aldermen. I will have that resolution rescinded. If not—well, I will not leave this office anyway."

Surrogate Arnold expressed sorrow when he heard of the Sheriff's determination.

"The Sheriff has really no right to an office in this building," he said. "All the other courts are here, and we are compelled to go across the way when we sit on the Trial Term. The records and papers of our office are the most valuable documents connected with the courts, and the brownstone building is not a suitable place in which to keep them.

"I don't want to engage in any controversy with Mr. Tamsen, but I think we are entitled to the office. No, I won't say that we will not take further steps if the Sheriff refuses to vacate."

Policeman Heaphey Dead.

Patrolman Thomas Heaphey, who was accidently shot in the head by Officer Cornelius F. Cronin New Year's Day, died last night.

JOHN BURNS'S FAREWELL SPEECH

The Labor Agitator Says He Will Return Again to Speak for Workingmen.

John Burns, M. P., the English labor agitator, bade good-bye to American workingmen last evening at a reception tendered him at Clarendon Hall, 116 East Thirteenth Street, by the Central Labor Union of New-York. Mr. Burns will sail for home this morning on the steamship Etruria.

David Holmes, who was a delegate with Mr. Burns from the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, will remain in this country another week. He was in Fall River, Mass., last night.

James P. Archibald presided at the meeting last night. He said the meeting had been called to thank Mr. Burns for what he had accomplished for American labor. Those who occupied seats on the platform were John B. Lennon, Samuel Gompers, Daniel Harris, and Myer Dampf.

Mr. Burns made a characteristic speech, in which he freely criticised American municipalities and labor organizations. He was frequently applauded, and at the close of his speech there was almost a stampede by those who wished to shake his hand. He promised to return to the United States soon to make speeches for the American Federation of Labor. It is possible that he may come back in August. He declared that he had gained a deep love and respect for American workingmen.

He said he had traveled 6,000 miles in this country and visited sixteen towns and cities, and had spoken in public thirty times to between 70,000 and 80,000 people. The uniform courtesy he had received had convinced him that his views were approved by his listeners.

Mr. Burns denounced Anarchists. The laboring classes can be benefited only by carefully building up labor organizations working harmoniously for better legislation. The United States Constitution, he said, is all sufficient if it were carried out in the spirit conceived by its framers.

He praised highly the Government Printing and Engraving Bureau at Washington, saying it is one of the most remarkable examples of organized labor in the direct employment of the State that he had ever witnessed. It proved to him that telegraph, gas, and electric lighting plants might just as easily be controlled by municipalities.

The Lexow investigation was significant, he thought, Chicago, if investigated, he said, would reveal corruption so much worse than that disclosed in New-York that the members of the Lexow committee might feel jealous of the greater opportunities the investigating committee there would have.

He deplored the owning by corporations of the houses occupied by their employes. Gifts of hospitals, baths, and homes should not come from capitalists, but the municipalities should be compelled to furnish them.

Mr. Burns said that he could not generalize any statement about the United States. If he was compelled to express an opinion in a single sentence he would say: "I see the making of an international mosaic on the floor of the universe, in which there are pigments for a complete and harmonious picture."

A resolution, offered by Mr. Gompers, thanking Mr. Burns for his work in America, was adopted with great applause.

Died in Search for Health.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Thomas Russell, a resident of Brooklyn, arrived here this morning from Colorado with his two children and the remains of his wife. Mrs. Russell died one hour before reaching the Union Station. She was a consumptive and had been taken West in the hope of recovery.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Many aches and pains yield promptly to PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Try it.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

DIED.

BATJER.—After a severe illness, on Friday, Jan. 4, 1895, Henry, Jr., only son of Henry and Harriet A. Batjer, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Company H, 7th Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 11 East 51st St., on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

COMPANY H., 7TH REGIMENT, N. G., N. Y. Armory, 67th St. and Park Av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

It is with great regret that the announcement is made of the death on Friday, Jan. 4, 1895, of our comrade, HENRY BATJER, Jr.

The members of the company are requested to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn thirty days.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Captain.

DAY.—On the morning of Jan. 2, 1895, in the 72d year of her age, Phebe Lord, widow of Henry Day and elder daughter of the late Daniel Lord.

Funeral services will be held at No. 21 West 51st St. on Saturday morning, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GRIMSHAW.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1895, of pneumonia, Robert Wylie, only child of Charles B. and Anastasia.

Interment at Freehold, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

IVES.—At Rye, N. Y., Jan. 3, James M. Ives, in the 71st year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Rye, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock. Train returning at 4:54.

RILEY.—At her late residence, 41 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Eliza D. Riley, widow of the late James A. Riley of Mansfield, Ohio.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 2:30, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, near St. Louis, Mo., Mary Ella, wife of Thomas Russell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SECOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, Charles E., son of the late John D. and Katharine G. Secor, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 1 P. M., from 433 4th Av. Interment at Woodlawn.

SHEPHERD.—On Jan. 2, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Greer, No. 315 West 76th St., Kate, daughter of the late Joseph Shepherd.

Funeral services at the above address on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives

CONVICT STILL THE PLAINTIFF

SIEGEL'S CIVIL SUITS FOR INSURANCE NOT YET DETERMINED.

Phases of the Same Issue Sent Him to Prison on a Criminal Charge—The Motion for Dismissal.

It is not often that a Sing Sing convict acts the rôle of plaintiff in a civil suit involving the same issues that sent him to prison in the criminal courts.

Morris Spiegel, at present under a three years and six month's sentence, is in this peculiar position.

Spiegel was a partner in the firm of A. Blum, Jr., & Son, liquor dealers at 103 Broad Street. The firm was burned out Dec. 15, 1891. The other partners had died, and, as the sole surviving member of the firm, Spiegel put in heavy claims for insurance with the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Imperial of London, and other companies.

The claims were contested, and sufficient evidence of fraud was unearthed to cause the arrest and conviction of Spiegel on a criminal charge.

But, pending the issue of the criminal case, Spiegel had instituted civil suits against the companies. These suits are still in force. Yesterday Michael Cardozo, representing the Merchants' Company and the Imperial, made a motion in the Supreme Court, before Justice Andrews, to dismiss the civil suits for want of prosecution.

Goldfogle & Cohn, representing Alfred Spiegel, the son of the plaintiff, asked that the motion be denied, as they had been too busy with the criminal proceedings to allow them time to prepare these civil suits. They say they have a good cause of action and will bring the cases to speedy trial.

Judge Andrews took the papers and reserved decision.

SUING FOR HER ALIMONY.

Action Brought by Amelia Spiers, Who Was Mrs. Charles Einstein.

Charles Einstein has failed to pay alimony to his divorced wife at the rate of $4,000 a year, and Mrs. Einstein, who under the decree has taken her maiden name of Amelia Spiers, has begun proceedings to collect the money.

Mr. Einstein has an income estimated at $25,000, and lives in Paris. He was formerly United States Consul at Stuttgart and Zurich, and came into a large fortune on the death of his father, Lewis Einstein of this city. He is said to own a valuable racing stable in Europe.

Mrs. Einstein received her divorce March 26, 1891. The decree was based upon the report of Edward Jacobs, as referee, who found that Mr. Einstein had had improper relations with Maxine Warren, in Paris, France. It provided that he should pay his former wife $4,000 a year alimony, and gave her the privilege of assuming her maiden name.

She says that there is $2,000 due her as alimony since last June, which has not been paid, and through her counsel, Hess, Townsend & McClelland, she has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover this sum. An order has been granted by Justice Andrews for the service of the summons in this action upon Mr. Einstein by publication.

Edward D. Palfrey Fined $50.

Edward D. Palfrey was yesterday fined $50 for contempt of court by Judge McCarthy of the City Court.

Mr. Palfrey, while a witness in supplementary proceedings before Meyer J. Stein, as referee, called Maurice Meyer a "liar." Mr. Meyer was the attorney for Haas Brothers, who obtained judgment against Mrs. Palfrey.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—John Davis, a notary public, of 160 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, who has an office at 407 Canal Street, in this city, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant charging him with swearing, on March 14, 1893, to a false pension claim, purporting to be the claim of Abigail McDonald, widow of Peter Frazier McDonald, who was a First Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Cavalry Troop. The prisoner was held by United States Commissioner Shields in $500 bail for examination Jan. 9.

—The application made in behalf of N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, to compel David Belasco to furnish him with a further bill of particulars in the action which Mr. Belasco brought against Mr. Fairbank to recover $50,000, arising out of the production of "The Ugly Duckling," with Mrs. Leslie Carter as the star, some time ago, has been denied by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

—Bernard Foglia pleaded not guilty to murder yesterday in General Sessions, before Judge Martine. His counsel is Charles Brooks. Foglia is charged with having killed his young wife, Primativa, last November.

—Edward R. Carter, the defaulting clerk of the National Bank of Commerce, was indicted yesterday by the United States Grand Jury.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned Cases.—1—Fletcher vs. Drew. 2—Electric Construction Company vs. Scott. 3—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 4—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 5—E. Caisenier, &c., vs. Stelnhardt. 6—Same vs. Van Vorst. 7—Same vs. Rigny. 8—Fowler vs. Jarvis Conklin Mortgage and Trust Company. 9—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company. Cases Noticed.—10—Humphreys vs. Starin. 11—Alkcott vs. Colorado River Insurance Company. 12—Hamburger vs. Hirshfield. 13—Same vs. Paeton. 14—Lefaour vs. Whitman Shoe Company. 15—Gousset vs. Chamant.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—167—Estate of Thomas Keane.

Wills for Probate.—Elizabeth M. Beatty, Martha C. Coe.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Cruger vs. Thompson—John H. Judge. Brown vs. Brown—Peter B. Olney. Williams vs. Begg—John E. Ward. People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company—Charles W. Dayton.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Lewis Pattberg vs. Lewis Pattberg & Brothers—William C. Heppenheimer. Patterson, J.—Philip Kling vs. A. Edward Kling and Martin Falkenstein—Charles H. Daniels.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Wilbur W. Thomas vs. Foreign Reference Company—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Homer Pennock vs. Amolin Company—Edward E. Pray.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Frederick W. Fink vs. Hermann Betz—Herbert J. Hindes.

The Tug Mercury Floated.

The tug Mercury, belonging to the Boston Towboat Company, which grounded Thursday night, on the West Bank, in the lower bay, was floated at high water yesterday. The tug is apparently uninjured.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:25|Sun sets...4:47|Moon sets...1:16

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:52	2:20	8:15	8:30
Governors Island	2:17	2:36	9:00	8:55
Hell Gate	4:10	4:35	10:28	10:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alvena, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carib Prince, Brazil		
Caracas, Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
G. W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	
Helvetius, Brazil and La Plata Countries	9:00 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	
La Gascogne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London		
Normannia, Genoa	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JAN. 7

Prussia, Hamburg		1:30 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Hohenzollern, Bremen		6:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool		7:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam		1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda		10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Finance, Colon		12:00 M.
Habana, Havana		1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Jan. 5.—Galileo, Hull, Dec. 21; Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 21; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.—Auranla, Liverpool, Dec. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30; Manhanset, Swansea, Dec. 28; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Croma, Dundee, Dec. 28; Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 3; Alps, Port au Prince, Jan. 2; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; The Queen, London, Dec. 29.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.—Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30; Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 2; Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 5.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Jan. 4.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Dec. 14, with mdse. to Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Bickle.

SS Guyandot, Walker, Newport News and West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pocahontas, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Danish Prince, (Br.,) Broadhead, Beyrout, &c., Nov. 5, with fruit to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Von Collen, Bremen Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers for New-York and passengers for Baltimore—to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Bermpohl, Black River, &c., Dec. 19, with mdse. and one passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackharth, St. Marc, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Stettin, &c., Dec. 11, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Bremen Dec. 20, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 26, via Queenstown 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 11:10 P. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A.M.

SS Adria, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Halifax Dec. 31, with salt to C. F. Matlage—vessel to W. A. Butler & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Oneida, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark E. S. Powell, McCormick, Charleston with lumber to order—vessel to F. C. Evans & Co.

Bark E. S. Powell, McCormack, Charleston Dec. 28, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher's Sons—vessel to Jonas & Smith.

Bark Auburndale, Dow, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. to Miller & Houghton.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., strong breeze, clear. Velocity of wind 28 miles per hour.

Sailed.

SS El Paso, for New-Orleans; Wakefield, for Savannah; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Boston City, for Bristol; Tafna, for Philadelphia; State of California, for Glasgow; Regulus, for Livingston, &c.; Cherokee, for Charleston, &c.; State of Texas, for Brunswick, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—SS Armenia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Procida, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Brunel (Br.) sld. from Genoa for New-York Dec. 31.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Jan. 2.

SS Yorkshire, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York yesterday.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Hillock, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Briggs, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Sailer, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkler, from New-York Dec. 22, via Queenstown, arr. at Bremerhaven at 6 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua"); at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas").

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Maranhense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Maranhense.")

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. S.F.A.W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. ADAMS, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. | F.C.A.P.R.R., 366 B'way. G. M. SORRELL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Hohenzollern, Jn.8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb.12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan.15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb.19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan.22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb.26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch.5, 11 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch 9, 7 AM.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg. Gen., Alexandria. Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa. Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa. Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers AUGUSTA VICTORIA and FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 22 and 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A limited number of outward passengers accommodated to GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, and other ports at special rates. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan.16, 10A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Jan.23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb.20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria....Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan.26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. | Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St. The new passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16 | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM. Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Loiret...Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 A.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $110.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKIN.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Jan. 7
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Jan. 11

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
13 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting closely with RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

9:04 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 1,291, 461, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

8:15 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for A. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect November 18, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 9 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car, 5, Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10 and 11:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2 (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. (Allentown, 7:30 A. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Mauch Chunk, 4:30, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 5:15, 8:40, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Beach Haven, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT BILL

Commercial Bodies Want the State to Expend $9,000,000.

PROVISION FOR A POPULAR VOTE

Nine Feet of Water Proposed for the Erie and Oswego Canals, and Seven Feet in the Champlain Canal.

At the conference of representatives of the leading commercial associations of this State, held on Dec. 20, 1894, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee to frame a canal improvement bill for presentation to the present Legislature.

The committee was named as follows: Francis B. Thurber, Alfred Romer, President of the Produce Exchange; George W. Balch, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, Evan Thomas, ex-President of the Produce Exchange; Charles N. Chadwick, representing the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties; Assemblyman E. M. Clarkson of Brooklyn, R. R. Hefford, Permanent Chairman of the committee and President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange; W. E. Cleary, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Franklyn Quimby, George Clinton, F. S. Gardiner of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Louis Windmüller, Lester W. Beasley, F. I. Cassidy, M. M. Drake, P. V. Carroll, F. S. Witherbee, R. M. Cook, E. F. Murray, Salem Hyde, Ira L. Otis, and George T. Clark.

The committee completed its work yesterday in the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, and on Wednesday of next week Assemblyman Clarkson of Brooklyn will introduce the bill in the Assembly.

The bill is entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed $9,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1895." It reads in part as follows:

Section 1. There shall be submitted to the people of this State at the general election to be held in November, 1895, the proposition, to be voted upon by the electors of this State, to issue bonds by the State to the amount of not to exceed $9,000,000, which bonds shall be sold by the State and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal.

The Controller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sunday excepted) in at least four daily newspapers in the City of New-York, and two daily newspapers printed in the city of Albany, said advertisements to contain a provision to the effect that the Controller in his discretion may reject all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection the Controller is authorized to readvertise for bids as many times as may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale.

Sec. 2. In the event of the adoption of the aforesaid proposition in favor of issuing the said bonds for and the enlargement of and the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal, by a majority of all the votes cast at the said general election for and against the said proposition, the Controller is hereby directed, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to cause to be prepared the bonds of this State to the amount of not to exceed $9,000,000, the said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the City of New-York. Said bonds shall be issued for a period of not more than seventeen years, and shall not be sold for less than par; any premium arising from the sale of the said bonds shall be applied to the sinking fund created for the purpose of paying the said bonds and the interest thereon as the same may become due. The said bonds shall not all be sold at one time, but shall be sold in lots not exceeding $4,000,000 at a time, so as to provide funds for work contracted to be completed or done during the ensuing twelve months.

The Legislature shall annually impose a tax of — upon each dollar of valuation of the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation, the proceeds of which tax, after paying the interest due upon the aforesaid bonds, shall be invested by the Controller under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and, together with the interest arising therefrom, shall be devoted to the sinking fund created for this purpose, payment from which shall only be made for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds as the said bonds become due, for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Within three months after issuing of said bonds the Superintendent of Public Works is hereby directed to proceed to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal; the said improvement to the Erie and Oswego Canals shall consist of deepening the same to the depth of not less than 9 feet of water, except over and across aqueducts, miter sills, culverts, and other permanent structures, where the depth of water shall be at least 8 feet; but the deepening may be performed by raising the banks wherever the same may be practicable; also the lengthening or improving of the locks which now remain to be lengthened, and providing the necessary machinery for drawing boats into the improved locks and for building vertical stone walls where, in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works, it may be necessary. The improvement upon the Champlain Canal shall consist in deepening the said canal to 7 feet of water, and the building of such stone vertical walls as, in the opinion of the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, may be necessary.

Then follows the general direction for carrying out the contracts.

The Superintendent of Public Works may from time to time, upon the certificate of the State Engineer and Surveyor, pay to the contractor or contractors a sum not exceeding 90 per cent. of the value of the work performed. The concluding sections are as follows:

Sec. 6. The sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated, payable out of the moneys realized from the sale of bonds, as provided by Section 1 of this act, to be expended to carry out the purpose of this act, said sum of $4,000,000 to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller to the order of the Superintendent of Public Works, when certified by that officer to be needed from time to time in the promotion of said work.

Sec. 7. * * * Any surplus arising from the sale of the bonds over and above the cost of the entire work of the improvement of the canals, as herein provided for, shall be applied to the sinking fund for the payment of said bonds.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President nominated to-day the following to be Postmasters of New-York offices: Frank Nichols, Athens; Lemuel Mathewson, Avoca; James A. Zickler, Carmel; Charles F. Wright, New-Berlin; Charles R. Crosby, Portland; B. Frank Bennett, Schenevus; Dow B. York, Smithville. Henry A. Connolly was nominated for Postmaster at Nutley, N. J. Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day is S. S. Baker of Nineveh, N. Y.

The Columbia on the Way Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Admiral Meade cabled orders to Capt. Summer of the cruiser Columbia, at Jamaica, Dec. 31, ordering him to sail at once for home, and, although no notice has been received at the Navy Department that the Columbia has left Kingston, she is expected at Hampton Roads in a day or two.

Y. M. C. A. Branch for Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 4.—A movement, in which all the pastors of the village are interested, is under way to establish a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Flushing.

It is proposed to erect a handsome building, fully equipped with baths, parlors, reading rooms, and gymnasium.

FISH COMMISSION CHANGES

SEVERAL SCHEMES OF REORGANIZATION SUGGESTED.

The Annual Meeting Yesterday—A Report on the Propagation of Typhoid Fever by Oysters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The State Fish Commission held its annual meeting here to-day. The Commissioners called on Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber and paid their respects. During their visit the matter of a reorganization of the commission was touched.

It is about settled that the present commission will be reorganized, either by the resignation of two or three of the Democratic members and the appointment of Republicans in their places, or by legislation. There is a movement on foot to establish a single-headed commission, the same as the United States Fish Commission, this Commissioner to be a practical man. There is also being considered a proposition to have a Superintendent of the State Fish Hatcheries, to serve under the commission, who shall have full supervision of the management and work of all the hatcheries. James Annis, Jr., of the Caledonia Hatchery is the man mentioned for this position.

There is another proposition to divorce the work of the Fish Commission and of the Game Protectors, and to have the latter appointed by the Governor. Among those who are prominently mentioned for apointment as Fish Commissioners are D. Bauder of Bath, President of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company; James E. Richmond of Canajoharie, Edward Thompson, President of the Edward Thompson Publishing Company of Northport, L. I., Charles Babcock of Rochester, and A. R. Fuller of Meacham Lake, Franklin County.

A subject which came before the Commissioners to-day was the propagation of typhoid fever by oysters. The disease appeared about two months ago in Middletown, Conn. After an investigation Prof. H. W. Conn and Prof. W. O. Atwater determined that the disease was caused by the eating of oysters which were "floated" or "freshened" in the Connecticut River at Middletown near where a sewer emptied into the river. This sewer drained from a territory where the fever was prevalent. This announcement of the experts caused some alarm among the lovers of the bivalves and did much damage to the oyster industry, especially in this State.

President L. D. Huntington of the State Commissioners of Fisheries determined to cause an immediate investigation of the "floating" and "freshening" of oysters in this State, and, with the view of allaying the fears of the public, requested the New-York State Oyster Protector, Joseph W. Mesereau, to investigate the subject. Mr. Mesereau to-day submitted the following report:

"The Connecticut case of typhoid fever attributed to eating oysters is said to be due to the fact that the oysters in question were placed to 'freshen' in the immediate vicinity of a sewer outlet. This exceedingly reprehensible act I believe to be without its parallel in the history of oyster culture. It has unjustly resulted in great injury to the oyster industry, and a good quantity of ice, fruit, meat, breadstuff, or other articles of food were in a similarly careless manner subjected to contact with poisonous substances it would not argue that the entire output of said commodities would be unfit for food.

"People should be so held against oysters in general. The fact that immense quantities of oysters from the oyster regions of this State and vicinity are, without ill effect, eaten (uncooked) daily, must be accepted as a triumphant indication in behalf of our delicious bivalves. The 'floating' and 'freshening' of oysters is about ended for the season. With the appearance of ice in our streams, soon to be expected, the few remaining oyster floats now in use will be relegated to Winter quarters. To avoid any question as to the possibility of continuation, the 'freshening' of oysters at Mill Creek, S. I., should be prohibited in future."

The only place in the State where the "floating" of oysters is likely to cause any contamination is at Mill Creek, S. I., and this has been ordered stopped.

The commission expects to increase the distribution of fish fry this year by 40,000,000.

Religious Notices.

A.—A. A.—A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN FORward Movement, 14th St., East of 6th Av.—Meetings every noon and night.
Sunday at 4 and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., will preach. Orchestral and vocal music at both services.
Sunday, 2:15 P. M., Sunday school and Bible class.
Monday, 8 P. M., Christian Endeavor Night; Rev. H. T. McEwen, Pres. C. E. State Union.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Pictorial, (The King of Glory.)
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Story Tellers' Night, (a very interesting service.)
Thursday, 8 P. M., Practical thoughts by S. P. Cadman.
Friday, 8 P. M., Questions answered and Bible talk, S. P. Cadman.
Saturday, 8 P. M., A Night Full of Music and Song.
Meetings every noon from 12 to 1.
Woman's meeting every Saturday, 3 P. M.
Children's meeting every Friday, 3 P. M.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR TOTAL abstinence and against Sunday saloons will begin Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Chas. L. Thompson, Pastor, led by that powerful and popular temperance evangelist, young Thomas Edward Murphy. A grand musical programme, including Miss Anna Park, cornetist; the famous Creole Quartet, and a large chorus. The campaign is directed by the Christian Men's Temperance Union, and will continue nightly for at least two weeks. The public cordially invited. John S. Huyler, President; Col. H. H. Hadley, Vice Pres.; Samuel H. Hadley, Col. William Evans, Rev. B. Fay Mills, Geo. F. Langenbacher, Chas. N. Crittenton, John H. Murray, H. M. Moore, Rev. C. H. Mead, T. E. Murphy, National Committee.

ALL SOULS', 20TH ST. AND 4TH AV., CORNER Theodore C. Williams, Minister.—Rev. Frederick J. Gauld, assistant minister, will hold popular evening services through January and February. Music of a high order will be rendered by the choir; Gounod's "Gallia," evening hymn, by Rockwell; "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn, &c. Stereopticon lectures, or fifteen-minute addresses, will be delivered by the pastors. The first of these services will be held Jan. 6, at 8 P. M. The Rev. Theodore C. Williams will preach; subject—"The Sabbath Was Made for Man." All are welcome to these services.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, grand Christian Endeavor rally. Address by the matchless orator, John G. Woolley of Chicago. Subject: "The Power of the Church." A very choice song service. Miss Anna Park, cornetist, Edwin Galloway, Secretary; Joseph Bogardus, President.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited. Communion immediately after morning service.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON Av., corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow at 11 and 4. Morning service, with sermon by the pastor. Afternoon Christmas praise service. Bach's Christmas oratorio.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., the pastor, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., 11 A. M., "Praying at the Threshold"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Oracle of Dumah." Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11, Subject: "Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Even-song at 8 P. M. A one-hour service, with full choir, and brief sermon by Rev. A. W. Henshaw. Seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters, 11: "Why do so Many Good People Stand Aloof from Church Membership?" 7:45, "Shall Conspicuous Corruptionists Reorganize the Police Department?" All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"The Will Fight; Thoughts for the New Year." Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic: "Old Testament Types of Character. 2, Isaac."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic: "The Sunday Saloon," and 8 P. M., topic: "A Backslider Healed."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "A Gentleman of the Old School."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57TH St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., "Thoughts for New Year; Good Work is Never a Failure." 7:45, lectures—"Ingersollism versus Truth"; subject: "The Witness of History to the Influence of Jesus Christ." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Hidden Truth in the Doctrine of the Trinity."; 7:45 P. M., subject—"Morality in Fiction—I. The Moral Significance of 'Trilby.'" All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service and holy communion at 11; evening service at 8. The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning service, with Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. M. G. Sermon by the rector. Thompson.
7:45, evening service.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Jan. 6, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., anniversary of the Society of the Deaf-Mutes. Address by Rev. Dr. Galaudet.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "What Are the Churches Doing for the People?" No evening service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M. Service, sermon and holy communion, 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Sunday, Nov. 6, 4 P. M. Musical service, "Gallia," by Gounod.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 57TH ST., 425 5th Side, West of 9th Av.—Sermon Sunday, 7:45 evening: "St. Paul's Teaching Concerning the Last Ante-Christ."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject, "Wise Builders." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. President Patton of Princeton College will preach. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Purves of Princeton is expected to address the Young People's Association in the evening.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11. Subject, "An Untrodden Way." And at 8. Subject, "New Things for the New Year."

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Week of prayer. Sunday services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Special Evangelistic Preaching Service every night, except Saturday, 7:30. Preaching on alternate evenings by Mr. Judson and Mr. Bruce. Chorus choir, new evangelistic hymn book, and quartet for evangelistic singing.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper morning at 11. The pastor will preach in the evening at 8. Evening sermon: "The New Year." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach the third anniversary sermon of the free church work at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. Joseph Strong, D. D., will speak on "The Problem of the City." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., service of holy communion, preceded by sermon by the pastor; 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor; subject—"Christ the Way." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, willing to take full charge. Mrs. Housekeeper, 356 West 33d St.
11 A. M., service; subject: "Opening the Door." The most holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

REVIVAL SERVICES AND A BIBLE CONference, on the Northfield plan, will be held in Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, for two weeks, daily, (except Saturday,) at 3:30 and 8 P. M., commencing Jan. 7. Meetings conducted by the eminent religious workers, Dr. George Adam Smith, Arthur T. Pierson, Dr. Erdman, and Judge Lowe, formerly of the South. Public cordially invited.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D. Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German.) Solemn mass, (Mozart's first,) 11 P. M. Vespers and adoration, 4:30. Sermon 8 P. M. Father Ritchie will preach morning and evening. Subjects: "The Coming of the Gentiles," and "The Light and the Sun."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Monthly musical service at 7:45 P. M. Frank Treat Southwick, Organist and Choir Master.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services and communion on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 6, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"The Homes and Rookeries of New-York." All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE AND OPEN CHURCH, 5 West 18th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8; for deaf-mutes, 2:45; daily, 9 and 5.

THE MEETINGS IN THE CITY, IN OBSERVance of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, corner 5th Av. and 29th St.
The subjects and speakers for each day are as follows:
Monday, Jan. 7—"Humiliation and Thanksgiving."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Mornay Williams.
Tuesday, Jan. 8—"The Church Universal."
Meeting conducted by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.
Wednesday, Jan. 9—"Nations and Their Rulers."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Frank Moss.
Thursday, Jan. 10—"Foreign Missions."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Robert E. Speer.
Friday, Jan. 11—"Home Missions."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Warner Van Norden.
Saturday, Jan. 12—"Families and Schools."
Meeting conducted by Mr. Frank A. Ferris.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES will hold its 22d anniversary in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., at 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. To-morrow being the first Sabbath in the new year, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at close of morning service. Wednesday evening, service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

4 7th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

24 th ST., 25 EAST, NEAR MADison Square.—Handsomely-furnished front room. First-class attendance.

140 WEST 36th ST.—Comfortable home for couple gentlemen in flat, good board; laundry, mending done. PARKER.

A DESIRABLE ROOM FOR SINGLE GENtleman near Madison Square; terms $5 weekly. Address BACHELOR, 1,227 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. —Meals if desired; small family. 62 West 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, The Dakota, Apartment 52.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid and wait on lady and sew; first-class reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 33 Irving Place, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; competent in her duties; city references; perfectly willing. 41 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands sewing; good city references. L. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, lately landed, place as chambermaid and assist with washing or kitchenwork. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Experienced in her duties; obliging and willing; city references. 41 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good reference; good sewer. 208 East 58th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman as experienced cook and good baker; city or country; best reference from last employer. H. C., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; city or country; good city reference. M. E., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family living in Tuxedo; first-class reference. S. A., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, and desserts; personal reference. 432 West 47th St., Loran's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook to get up dinners or lunch parties; by the day or week, or permanent; city or country; first-class city references. 69 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By an excellent cook and laundress; also waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended. 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English Protestant; good references for large dinners, luncheons, supper parties; wages, $40 to $50. 330 West 17th St. Connor.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a small private family. 236 West 35th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 319 East 45th St.

COOK.—Excellent; best city reference from her last place; understands soups, fish, meat, game, desserts. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and assist with washing; can be well recommended. 747 9th Av., Link's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; daily or monthly; best city reference from her last place. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; very best city reference; last employer can be seen. 665 6th Av.; store.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; by day or week; in a private family; city reference. 314 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as cook; willing to help with washing; good references. 33 St. Mark's Place; ring Roberts's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; English; in private family; city; good reference. R. 50, Washington Mews, University Place.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; good fitter; would like a few more customers by the day or at home. Chaulot, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By skilful dressmaker; extended business experience; artistic designer and help manager; best references; wants engagement by Jan. 5, 1895. Modes, Box 182 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—In private families where there is misses' and children's work to be done. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By perfect dressmaker, going out by day or week. Hertner, 1,612 Avenue B.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant as housekeeper in private family or widowee's family; capable, willing to take full charge. Mrs. Housekeeper, 356 West 33d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman; has no children; as housekeeper for one or two flat houses. M. Baker, 125 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Mrs. Elliott, 132 West 15th St., near 6th Av., up two flights.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Brayton, 142 West 33d St., near 7th Av., two flights.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—Mrs. Earlie, 158 West 15th St., first flat.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By a respectable woman as good laundress or cook; in case of need housecleaning in private family or office; not afraid of work; by the day; can see family I am working for. 317 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress would assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. Address M. K., Times Agency, 354 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent washer and ironer; first-class; personal city references; no mixed work. Express office, 100 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; city or country. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires work by the day for an excellent laundress. 36 West 37th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Professional nurse who understands massage desires a permanent position to travel with invalid lady; moderate salary. Lund, 95 Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to invalid or nervous patient; understands all kinds of sickness; best references. A. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—Lady desires to secure position for German girl, lately arrived, either as nurse to children or lady's maid; perfectly honest and trustworthy. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. Welles, 247 5th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman; never out before; as seamstress or maid and seamstress in private family; good dressmaker; willing and obliging. Mrs. H., 53 East 129th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Perfect; understanding cutting and fitting from children's and ladies' dresses; few more customers. 204 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Schillinger.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and chambermaid; or wait on a lady; good reference. 237 East 26th St., Vail's bell.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a respectable Protestant woman to do plain washing and ironing; reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; go out by day or take washing home; good city reference. McGough, 219 East 85th St., second floor.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would do family washing at home; excellent laundress. Magirney, 229 West 16th St.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do family washing at home; moderate prices. 314 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Swedish girl, used to giving baths and massage, wants place in Turkish bathroom, or to give massage; has been working in a sanitarium for three years; best references. A. D., 157 East 27th St.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 118 West 38th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—English, French, German, music. F., 315 East 19th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 149 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Gold-Headed Cane.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"I figure," said the clerk in the jewelry store, "that this year Detroit gave fully 1,000 gold headed canes to her good citizens. It is always a matter of mild surprise to me when a delegation calls at the store for a souvenir, and deliberately selects a gold headed cane. To my mind, it is about as useless a gift as can well be imagined. No ten of the 1,000 gold headed canes sold in this city during the holidays will ever see actual service over a period of ten days. The man who is honored feels that it is too showy, too valuable or too bad taste to carry a gold headed cane, and, after a few weeks, he quietly puts it in some dark closet in his home.

"When is it heard of next?"

"Usually when the recipient has died. His will is found to contain this clause: 'And to my beloved grandson, Paul Augustus, I give and bequeath the gold headed cane presented to me by the members of the Rip and Tear Club, Christmas, 1894.'"

Preliminary to the Truth.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Now, Jedge," said the sworn colored witness, "I'm a-gwine ter tell you de truth now."

"And what have you been testifying to for the last hour and a half?" asked the Judge.

"Oh, I des been talkin' up ter it. Hit takes you some time ter git 'ter de truth, Jedge. You has to skirmish lots 'fore you ketch de rabbit."

The Very Thing He Wanted.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What do you think of this country?" asked the interviewer.

"My deah fellow," replied the eminent foreigner, "I have only been here ten minutes."

"That is just what I want to get at. I want to find out what you think, not what you know."

Coldly Received.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Lover—You are sweet enough to eat.

Boston Sweetheart—There is nothing remarkably sweet about my being able to eat. Possibly you wish to convey the impression that I am

ALL TO BE INVESTIGATED

Mayor Strong Will Have City Departments Thoroughly Examined.

TO LEARN ABOUT THE EXPENDITURES

A Subject Not Reached by Legislative Committees—No Special Instructions Yet to Commissioners of Accounts.

While Mayor Strong has determined that all the city departments shall be thoroughly investigated by the Commissioners of Accounts, no direct instructions have as yet been given to the Commissioners, nor has any plan of action been adopted.

"I have given, as yet, no special instructions to the Commissioners of Accounts," said the Mayor yesterday. "They can hardly go on until their bureau is fully organized and in working order. I have had only the most general sort of a talk with them about the work of the bureau.

"I will say, though, that I propose to have every department of the City Government investigated from top to bottom, going back over the accounts so far as it may seem necessary."

Mr. Strong said that the powers of the Commissioners were great, and recalled that when Mayor Grant's Commissioners investigated the Market Bureau and Dock Department, recalcitrant witnesses had to leave the State to avoid the result of their contempt of the Commissioners. The power to enforce processes against witnesses was even greater than that possessed by the Lexow committee.

"The Lexow committee," said the Mayor, "served a great purpose, but it did not save a cent of the city's expenditure or output. It discovered the existence of corruption in the Police Department and showed the character of several policemen. It did not go into the question of the way in which the city's money was spent. Legislative committees are after information on which to base remedial legislation. It is the business of the Commissioners of Accounts to ascertain how the appropriations for city expenses are being used, and to ascertain that they will make a thorough investigation of all the city departments.

"I shall have such an investigation, or I will get out of this chair."

Mayor Strong is of the opinion that the City Government is fully competent now to do all necessary investigating as to its own expenditures. Legislative committees might come down here for other purposes. Asked as to whether he thought it necessary for the Legislature to send down other committees, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, in view of the proposed investigation by the Commissioners, he said:

"I think the city authorities can make the investigations which I have spoken of."

But he was very careful in what he said not to put himself in the attitude of antagonism or opposition in any way to further investigations by legislative committees. His position seems to be merely that expenditures of city money can be investigated by the Commissioners of Accounts.

Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Lehmaier said yesterday that their conversation with the Mayor Thursday was on general matters pertaining to their office. They said that just as soon as they had completed the reorganization of their office they would begin an investigation that would be searching in every particular.

Mayor Strong says that if the $32,500 appropriated for the work of the Commissioners this year is not enough, means will be found to secure all the money that is necessary.

Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Edward Owen was at work in the office of the Commissioners yesterday, and it is now understood that he will be retained as chief clerk, an office he filled before he was made a Commissioner. His salary will be $3,000, probably. He is not a member of Tammany Hall.

Corporation Counsel Clark had a long talk with the Mayor about city business yesterday, and it was decided that, at least for the present, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy shall represent the city's interests at Albany.

Sheriff Tamsen called to ask for a speedy examination of the Sheriff's office books by the Commissioners of Accounts, and the Mayor said that this investigation would probably be the first one made by Commissioners Lehmaier and Terry.

The Mayor has been asked by different persons to have this department or that department investigated first. The Dock Department has often been mentioned, and so have the Street-Cleaning Department and the Sheriff's office. The latter because Mr. Tamsen wants to begin with a clean bill of health.

Mayor Strong had an interesting day of it yesterday. His callers included ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Superintendent Byrnes, ex-District Attorney Col. George B. Warring, ex-Minister to Chile Patrick Egan, John P. Faure, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, and other distinguished men.

Great interest, of course, centred in the visit of Superintendent Byrnes. He reached the City Hall about 2:30 o'clock, and went into the inner office of the Mayor through one of the doors leading directly to it from the corridor. Their talk lasted about ten minutes. Mr. Byrnes went out of the building by way of the staircase leading to the basement, and to the City Hall Park through the door on the Broadway side of the hall.

The rumor that the Mayor had accepted Mr. Byrnes's resignation was in circulation quickly, but Mayor Strong explained the visit in an entirely different way. He said:

"Two complaints against policemen have been filed with me, and I sent for the Superintendent to inquire about them. The information I wanted I could obtain best by a personal interview with the Superintendent."

Asked if anything had been done at the conference relative to Mr. Brynes's letter of resignation or retirement, the Mayor said:

"Nothing whatever was done as to the Superintendent's retirement on this letter to me. I may have something to say about that later, perhaps in a week or so."

Mr. Gilroy's visit was made before 11 o'clock, and the new and old Mayors had quite a long chat. Mayor Strong had sent for Mr. Gilroy to ask him about the check for $1,325.25, which Ralli Brothers, in behalf of the Turkish Government, recently turned over as a contribution for the sufferers by the Northwestern fires last Summer. The ex-Mayor explained that the authorities in Minnesota had declined aid from this city, and that the check for $500, which had been sent by Henry Irving from London, was returned on that account.

Mayor Strong thereupon returned the contribution to Ralli Brothers with an explanation.

After ex-Mayor Gilroy had shaken hands and left, the Mayor presided over the first board meeting of his administration, that of the Board of Street-Opening and Improvements. The board, of course, organized for the year by electing the Mayor Chairman. The matter of the St. John's Park assessment was under discussion, but the Mayor desired time to look into and familiarize himself with it, and no action was taken.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn called at 3 o'clock. The two reform Mayors greeted each other with great warmth. Afterward Mayor Schieren explained that he had called to talk over with Mayor Strong the Greater New-York bill, introduced by Senator Lexow, which provides for the immediate consolidation of the various counties included in the plan.

"Some of us across the river," said Mayor Schieren to a reporter, "do not approve of hasty action in providing a charter for the Greater New-York. Precipitate action, in our opinion, will not secure the best results. I am rather in favor of the suggestion made by Gov. Morton in his message, that a new commission be established, made up of three members to be nominated by the Governor, three by the Mayor of New-York, three by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the two Mayors ex-officio members. This commission should be empowered to frame a charter to be presented to the Legislature next year. The framing of such a charter cannot be properly done in three months. The evil of hasty legislation is shown in the annexation of the Kings County towns to Brooklyn last year. We shall have to go to this Legislature for remedial legislation. The Constitution of the United States, which only affected 3,000,000 people when it was first under consideration, was not finally agreed upon until after several years. There are to be just as many people affected by this charter. My advice is to go slow, and I am glad to say that Mayor Strong is of a similar opinion."

Mayor Strong, when asked for his views on this subject, said: "My opinion is much the same as the opinion of Mayor Schieren. I think Gov. Morton has offered the proper solution to the difficulties of consolidation. There should be no haste."

Mayor Strong received a present yesterday from a delegation of the Italian Republican League. It was a painting, containing a small portrait of himself, surmounting a design, upon which was inscribed a testimonial to "Guillemo L. Strong."

A. C. Astarita made the presentation speech, and the Mayor said, in reply:

"I have hardly been in office long enough to do anything which would entitle me to receive anything which could be construed in recognition for services rendered. You present this to me as a Republican organization. I shall accept it as coming from an organization which, sincerely desirous for reform in the municipal administration, helped to elect me to this office. I hope after a year or two of service I shall have shown that I am entitled to your confidence."

Mr. Strong intimated that all the testimonial he would desire would be the public approval of his acts as Mayor. He shook hands with his left hand, his right being temporarily disabled by the grasps of his friends in the last few days.

James W. Auten of the Eleventh District, backed by John Sabine Smith, called in the afternoon to ask in person for the appointment as Commissioner of Jurors. Mayor Strong noted the application, but he is not ready as yet to say what he will do.

Charles and Alfred Steckler both called to chat with the Mayor. Ex-Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; Elihu Root, Myer S. Isaacs, Peter B. Olney, John Claflin, and several others were also among the callers. Part of the regiment was made up of office seekers.

"They are a hopeful lot," said the Mayor.

Col. Waring, who will be Street-Cleaning Commissioner after Jan. 15, talked with the Mayor for some time, and showed him the following:

NOTICE FOR APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

874 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

It may lessen the labors of those who are applying for office in the Department of Street Cleaning to be told that I shall neither consider nor accept any petition or letter of recommendation that bears more than one signature.

Neither shall I be favorably influenced by any letter of recommendation that is not based on the writer's personal knowledge of the applicant's qualifications for the work which he asks and of his good habits, integrity, and fidelity.

The applicant's need for employment and his political activities and influence cannot be considered. Good character and a capacity for hard and intelligent work will be the controlling requirements.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

"Are you going to consider Oliver Sumner Teall's application for appointment as Deputy Commissioner?" Col. Waring was asked.

Col. Waring smiled.

"Why," said he, "I suppose as long as Teall is in the city he will have to be considered by everybody."

Assemblyman Judson Lawson called and discussed various matters of legislation with the Mayor, including the Power of Removal bill, but would say nothing for publication.

MR. STRONG'S PURPOSE APPROVED

Will Not Interfere with Legislative Investigation, Mr. Schwab Says.

In the report of the special Committee on Municipal Reform of the Chamber of Commerce concerning an investigation by the Legislature of all the departments of the City of New-York, in which it is asked that the powers and duties of the Lexow committee be extended for one year, the following declaration is found: "Public contracts are awarded to a few favored contractors, while, as a rule, the departments are filled with employes appointed at the dictation of political bosses, and of a class often ignorant of their duties and generally entirely unfit for their positions. Thousands of men are upon the pay rolls of the various departments who practically do no work."

An effort was made yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times to learn what facts and figures were used as a basis for the declaration. He was unable to obtain any information beyond a statement from Gustav H. Schwab, one of the members of the committee that submitted the report, who said:

"The declaration was based on matters of general notoriety which for years have been perceptible to every man in the city; no specific instances were mentioned, because none was needed, as it has been public knowledge ever since Tammany regained power that the chosen men of the organization were the ones to whom all contracts were given under orders from the bosses.

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce fully considered the matter, and were of the opinion that the statement was correct, and therefore it was made."

Mr. Schwab was asked what effect Mayor Strong's investigation of the various departments by his Commissioners of Accounts would have on the action suggested in the report. He replied:

"It will have no effect whatever. There can be no doubt about the Mayor's duty to fully investigate all the departments. He must do this to obtain a proper knowledge of them and their requirements. I would do the same thing if I were Mayor, irrespective of outside investigations.

"The Commissioners of Accounts can make their investigations and thereby discover the condition of affairs in the several departments, but they cannot punish offenders, as they have no such power as the committee has. They can point out acts of malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect, but they cannot bring the guilty parties before the Grand Jury and push their cases to a trial in the way that the committee and the Chamber of Commerce can and will.

"We will go right on with our effort to have all the departments thoroughly investigated, and whenever we find a guilty person we will do our best to make him pay the penalty for his act or want of action.

"The Mayor's present action may be of great service to the committee in its future action."

J. Edward Simmons spoke in the same way. He said that the Mayor's action was a good one, and a wise move on his part.

Chauncey Stewart Smith declined to be interviewed.

When the report of the special committee was before the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the subject of a separate investigation by the Mayor was fully considered, and it was then concluded to call for an examination by the Lexow committee, whether the Mayor had the departments investigated or not.

"I am delighted with the report that was brought in by Mr. Smith's committee," Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday. "There is a ring of completeness and thoroughness about it that clears the air and gives us a hopeful outlook.

"I do not believe those people up at Albany are going to dare to resist the demand. What people? Oh, I prefer not to say. They will, of course, make an effort to defeat the plans of the committee, but I do not think they will be successful. Any man at Albany who opposes the demand of the Chamber of Commerce needs to be blacklisted. We just want to put his name down in black and white and keep an affectionate memorandum of it in our books and hearts."

ASKING HELP TO CRUSH A MOTH

Massachusetts Asks Congress to Aid in Suppressing a Great Pest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture gave a hearing this morning to several gentlemen representing officially the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and desiring the co-operation of the General Government in the work of exterminating the insect known as the gypsy moth, (Oeneria dispar.) Statements giving the history of the moth and of its ravages in the suburban towns of Boston were made by Francis B. Appleton, Vice President of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; by William R. Sessions, Secretary of the board; by Leland Howard, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and by E. H. Forbush, director of the work of extermination.

The insect, which is found to be a great pest on the Continent of Europe and in Algeria, was introduced here twenty-five years ago by Prof. Tronvelot of Harvard University, who had an idea that it might be advantageously crossed with the silkworm. In this he found that he was mistaken, and the caterpillars which he had imported got away accidentally and proved to be the progenitors of swarms that now every year eat up the leaves of the apple, pear, cherry, and other garden trees of Malden, Bedford, Everett, and other towns in the metropolitan district of Boston. The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated several hundred thousand dollars toward the extermination of the pest, which affects an area of 350 miles and which might spread throughout the whole country. It is this possibility which affords the reason for asking for an appropriation from Congress.

Police Captains Well Again.

Police Captain Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street squad, who were on the sick list, have reported for duty again.

MR. HILL REMAINS SILENT

The Politicians Stand in Questioning Surprise.

NEITHER DOES THE PRESIDENT TALK

The Senator's Presence at the White House Leads to All Sorts of Theories as to His Motive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There has been to-day no abatement of the interest caused by the presence last night of Mr. Hill at the dinner which Mr. Cleveland gave to members of the Cabinet. Everybody is wondering what induced the New-York Senator to abandon his long-established policy of antagonism to the President and accept his hospitality. Mr. Hill has been made aware of the popular interest in the subject, but he has refused to utter a word calculated to throw light on what is considered, in political circles, the most interesting occurrence of the Winter.

An invitation to a White House dinner, as already stated in these dispatches, is considered in Washington as equivalent to a command, and instances are rare in which persons receiving such invitations have chosen to decline them. A year ago both New-York Senators were invited to dine at the White House. Mr. Murphy was in the city, and he promptly sent a polite note of declination. Mr. Hill was out of town when the invitation was delivered to him, but he lost no time in following the example of his colleague. Neither would discuss the matter at the time, and for months the facts in the case were known to only a few persons. Mr. Hill had called upon Mr. Cleveland a few days after the latter's invitation and had spent just twenty minutes with him in his private office. He would not divulge a word of what took place at this interview, and in a few weeks he was hard at work developing opposition to some of the President's nominations. From that time forward up to last Summer his opposition was of the most pronounced kind. Then came his speech in the Senate, praising the course of the President, which puzzled the country not a little, because it was immediately followed by his declaration that, if some of the Democratic Senators who found themselves at odds with the President had kept away from the White House, as he had done, they would occupy a more independent position.

It was popularly supposed in Washington that Mr. Hill's defeat in the late campaign had intensified his animosity toward the President, and that, so long as Mr. Cleveland remained in the White House, Mr. Hill would refrain from crossing its threshold. In a single night the situation has changed. Mr. Hill has stretched his legs under Mr. Cleveland's mahogany, has cracked jokes with the President, talked about old times in Albany, told him that the social side of Mr. Morton's administration was sure to eclipse that of any previous administration, discussed with Secretary Carlisle the financial situation, joked with Mr. Wilson about the uncertainties of politics, and in general conducted himself as a friend of the President and a man at peace with himself and the entire world.

Not the least interesting fact in connection with Mr. Hill's presence at the White House dinner is that none of the other guests had been told that he was to be there. Most of them had assembled in the Blue Room when the official at the door announced the name of the New-York Senator. Mr. Hill has due regard for the humorous, and he presumably indulged in many inward smiles when he saw the effect produced upon the company by his appearance. He was given a most cordial greeting, but every person in the room, except Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, exhibited the surprise which they felt to see the President's old political foe greeting him with the utmost apparent cordiality and showing no signs of embarrassment. It required some time for the other guests to recover their equanimity, but they have not yet ceased wondering as to the cause of this unexpected reversal of what was considered by them to be an unchangeable state of affairs.

Mr. Hill was very jolly throughout the evening, and the President himself, according to one who closely observed both men, seemed to be in unusually good spirits. He and Mr. Hill spent some time in conversation, and a stranger would not have entertained the suspicion that their relations had not always been of the pleasantest kind. The New-York Senator has been importuned to throw light on his sudden change of attitude, but to every question bearing on the sensation of the hour he has replied that nothing could induce him to make any statement calculated to satisfy the public curiosity.

From all of the Senator comes the statement that Mr. Hill, when he first received the invitation, intended to decline, but that it was followed by what was equivalent to a personal request from the President, and that he felt that he could not afford to disregard what seemed to him to be a desire on the part of the President to put an end to the estrangement which had existed between them for the last few years. The President, according to this informant, felt that he was in a position to offer the olive branch, and Mr. Hill concluded that it would not do for him to refuse the proffer of friendship.

Others who are aware of the custom of the President to invite a certain number of Senators to the dinner to the Cabinet, say that Mr. Cleveland could not well have ignored the senior Senator from New-York, and that Mr. Hill, upon receipt of his invitation, concluded that it would be a politic as well as a polite move to show to the Democrats of New-York State that he was again on friendly terms with the President. It has been Mr. Hill's boast, since the election, that the Democrats of New-York State have set aside their factional differences, and there are not a few who incline to the belief that he regarded this invitation in the light of an opportunity to impress that fact upon the country. Mr. Hill is not credited with a desire to cease to be a leader in New-York State politics, and this view, therefore, finds favor with those who know something of his ambitions.

Another view is that the President, mindful of Mr. Hill's strong individuality, was actuated by a desire to enlist his services in support of the movement to reform the currency. No one doubts that Mr. Hill would like to see the currency reformed, and that should the Senate take up the Carlisle or some other financial measure, he would be in the thick of the fight.

By reason of the former strained relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill it is but natural that the fact that they have dined together has given rise to unlimited gossip, and that there is reluctance to believe that no political significance attaches to it. As neither the President nor Mr. Hill will take the public into his confidence on the subject, there is nothing for those most interested to do but watch for developments, and it is entirely safe to say that a great many people will be on the watch here from this time forward.

MORE ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY

Appropriations Suggested for Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are disposed to incorporate an appropriation for two, and possibly three, new battle ships and twelve torpedo boats in the Naval Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House within a few days. The belief that the Treasury receipts will be considerably in excess of the expenditures before the close of the fiscal year, the certainty that not more than 15 per cent. of the amount appropriated will be needed for fifteen months from the present time, and the necessity for continuing the work of creating a more powerful navy, are the considerations which lead the members to think that the country will approve an appropriation of $8,000,000 or thereabouts at this session for new ships.

Such of the members of the committee as were spoken to regarding the matter today expressed the belief that the economists of the House would antagonize the appropriation, but the expectation is that it will be permitted to remain in the bill.

Mr. Dolan an Examiner of Chemicals.

Lawrence Dolan was appointed Examiner of Chemicals in the Seventh Division of the Appraiser's Department yesterday by Appraiser Bunn. He succeeds Henry W. Rudd, who resigned. Mr. Dolan was chosen from the civil service eligible list.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THIRD SEIDL SOCIETY CONCERT

Brooklyn Music Lovers Enthusiastic over Eugene Ysaye.

A large and appreciative audience nearly filled the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, at the third Seidl Society concert of the season.

The following programme was listened to with the rapt attention that marks a Brooklyn musical audience:

1. Second symphony, No. 2, D major..... Beethoven
2. Concerto for violin, No. 3, B minor, Op. 61 Saint-Saëns
   (a) Allegro non troppo.
   (b) Andantino quasi allegretto.
   (c) Molto moderato e maestoso, allegro non troppo.
   Eugene Ysaye.
3. (a) Funeral music, composed for the occasion of the interment of the remains of Carl Maria von Weber, (for wind instruments).... Wagner (First time in Brooklyn.)
   (b) Phosphorescents, (from symphonic ode, "The Sea")..... Nicodé
4. Faust fantasia..... Wieniawski
   Eugene Ysaye.
5. Symphonic poem, "Death and Glorification"..... R. Strauss

It was the first appearance in Brooklyn of Eugene Ysaye, who has delighted so many people in New-York. He was recalled again and again after each number, and, after the concert, he was claimed by the Germania Club for a short time and the hospitality of a number of private houses was offered him.

The members of the Seidl Society are delighted with the constantly-increasing interest in the concerts. The concerts at Brighton Beach last Summer, they say, gave the people a valuable musical education, and those who went to be bored staid to enjoy and have proved the most interested listeners since.

The fourth concert will be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5. The programme has not yet been completed, owing to the uncertainty about obtaining the services of the soloist the society has in view.

The announcement, when the arrangements are made, it is promised, will create a sensation. The singer, a woman, stands very high in the musical world.

BANKER SCOTT'S FATE YET A MYSTERY

Two Men Have Been Arrested for His Alleged Abduction.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 4.—Milton Roy and James Pinkerman were arrested yesterday charged with being members of the mob which is supposed to have lynched Barrett Scott, the banker, said to have been taken from a buggy and killed New Year's Day. The leader is under surveillance. The prisoners deny their guilt. Scott's fate is still a mystery.

Moses T. Elliott, who was brought to town Wednesday night, was taken before County Judge McCutcheon and allowed to give bail in the sum of $500. Yesterday afternoon he was rearrested under another charge, and gave bail as before.

Searchers have found the team and buggy that hauled Mrs. Scott away from the scene of the capture of her husband. The women both recognized the man Roy as the driver of the buggy. Roy's mother and father say that he is mixed up in the affair.

Many threats have been made in the northern part of the county that if some of the people who signed Scott's bond and helped him did not walk straight and attend to their own business they would go the same way that Scott has gone. The Odd Fellows Lodge of this city of which Scott was a member offers a reward of $100 for his body, dead or live.

CAPT. BLEECKER S. BARNARD RESIGNS

He Withdraws from the Twelfth Regiment—Lack of Harmony.

Capt. Bleecker S. Barnard of Company D of the Twelfth Regiment has sent in his resignation. He declines to state his reasons for resigning, but it is believed that he does so because the members of his company do not give him their unanimous support and do not take the interest in the welfare of the company that he desires.

There has been much contention in the company for over a year over the election of a Second Lieutenant, and, although three attempts have been made to elect an officer, the vacancy still exists, owing to a dispute over the ballots. When the third effort was made to elect a Lieutenant last November, the members of the company almost came to blows.

Capt. Barnard has an excellent record, and is known as a thoroughly competent officer. It is understood that overtures for his services have been made to him from another organization.

Capt. Barnard entered the service as a private in Company D of the Twenty-second Regiment in 1878. He was promoted to be Corporal in 1881, Sergeant in 1882, and First Sergeant in 1883. He was made First Lieutenant of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment on Feb. 5, 1884, and Captain of Company D on Aug. 1, 1884. He resigned on April 25, 1892, but was re-elected Captain in November of the same year.

THE KING MANSION BURNED

Italians Had a Big Blaze in the Old-Fashioned Fireplace.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Jan. 4.—The old King mansion, built in 1816, in the middle of King's Woods, and which was a well-known landmark, was burned early this morning.

The duel ground on which Alexander Hamilton was killed by Aaron Burr was a part of the King estate when the duel was fought.

The heirs abandoned the mansion as a residence years ago, but a watchman was retained to look after it. About two months ago the town began to make extensive street improvements, and the Italians employed in the work were permitted to live in the house.

They kept a big fire going in the old-fashioned fireplace, and during the night one of the back logs rolled out on the floor.

When the firemen arrived only the stone walls were left.

TO TEST THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

A Poughkeepsie Veteran Asks to be Reinstated as a Janitor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 4.—Mandamus proceedings were instituted to-day against the Common Council and Police Board of the City of Poughkeepsie to force them to reinstate William H. Garnett in the office of janitor, from which he was recently removed for political reasons.

Garnett is a veteran, and passed a civil service examination. The case is a test one, and is important, as it may prevent a new Republican administration from removing a number of Democratic office-holders. The case will have a hearing before Judge Brown, at Newburgh, on Jan. 8.

The Sunday Times.

Not all that happens is news and not all news is worth telling. Therefore does THE TIMES, in both its week-day and Sunday issues, exercise discrimination. All that happens which is, from any one of a score of reasons, worth telling, will find a place in the columns of THE TIMES to-morrow, just as it will every day of every week, but to-morrow's TIMES is a little different. First of its kind for the new year, it will hopefully undertake the difficult task of surpassing all its predecessors and of giving its successors an example of what they will be expected to surpass.

For the accomplishment of that task special correspondents, at home and abroad, and the United Press will supply an inimitable news service, and on the many pages offered by the Sunday issue will appear, besides, an almost endless number of features, literary and critical, stories of reality and stories of imagination, tabulated figures, and rhythmical fancies—in short, whatever a great journal should contain. Here are some headlines that give hints about a few out of many special articles:

Faust Facts and Fancy.

Authentic documents about the hero of Goethe and Gounod. Helen and the demon prestigiar. Interesting, but not edifying, biography of a vagrant who made dupes and whom artists celebrate.

Excavations at Delphi.

Plaster casts and photographs of statuary exhibited in Paris. Will ultimately go to the Louvre. These recent discoveries the result of the labors of the French school at Athens. Our lost opportunity.

A Magnificent Library.

Silas Bronson's grand gift to Waterbury, Conn. An everlasting benefaction. Sufficiently endowed, it contains thousands of volumes free to the poor in perpetuity.

Uncle Sam and Turkey.

Our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire. Tribute to the Dey of Algiers. This country has often interfered in Turkish affairs. Our first treaty. Who our Ministers have been.

The Future Elm Street.

After long agitation it is likely to be made a wide thoroughfare. Details of the accepted plans. Obstacles and delays which have prevented the needed improvement. Benefits to be derived.

Library Work For Women.

The demand for trained librarians exceeds the supply. Work of the Albany Library School. Requirements and test papers. In many ways the calling is an ideal one for the sex.

It is proper, too, that a few words should be said about the matters that come in what are known as "departments." For example:

Book Reviews:

Every Sunday The Times gives a page to the most important and interesting of latest publications, selecting them with care from the vast number of works issued in America, England, and France. Some of the criticisms are long and some are short, according to merits of the works considered, but all are written with equal care. To-morrow's list will include: "By Reef and Palm," a collection of short stories, marked by qualities of the most striking kind, and which, it is believed by the commentator, reveal a new literary genius; "Alexander III.," an appreciation of the late Czar, by Charles Lowe, for years the Berlin correspondent of The London Times; "The First Century of Florentine History," by Prof. Villari, and covering the age of Dante; "Oriental Social Life," a study of Biblical times, by H. Clay Trumbull; "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," the book whose publication resulted in the expulsion of its author, Poultney Bigelow, from Russia, and "Studies in Modern Music," a second series of essays by Mr. Hadow.

Amateur Athletics.

The sporting news in Sunday's Times will be complete, as usual. Wheelmen will find an interesting special story about the local clubs and their holiday doings. Yachting news and talk of the horsemen, bowlers, and athletes, will be features of this department.

Plays, Operas, and Concerts

This week's events in the musical and dramatic world will be reviewed by The Times's critics, and information about the happenings of the weeks to come will be given. Nobody interested in the two great forms of artistic expression that are displayed on the stage can fail to find, in the intelligent treatment that is always given them in The Times, exactly what intelligent readers want.

The World of Society.

The usual interesting and timely gossip about society people and their various amusements and entertainments will be found in to-morrow's Times. The accounts of receptions, dinners, dances, charitable benefits, weddings, and all other social incidents, past and to come, will be the fullest and most accurate published. Fashionable folk will find an unusual amount of society notes to interest them.

And a Dozen Others.

The real estate department, that of railway news, financial and commercial reports—in none of these does any other paper compare with The Times, either for accuracy or fullness. Brooklyn and New-Jersey news also have places. To matters relating to the interests of women, a page is given. Fiction is not forgotten, and a dozen others only begin to make up what, for 5 cents, is offered by

The Sunday Times.

Stores closed at six.

Some winter overcoats marked down to $15.

About 275 overcoats that we used to sell at from $20 to $35. They're mostly blue and black kersey and melton—a few rough cheviot. Few of a kind—that's the reason.

Latest news about those spring suits marked down to $10 is that the big sizes, 40 to 50 inches chest, are the most plentiful, though there's good picking all over.

These marked-down suits and overcoats are at Prince street only.

But that greedy Prince street is getting all the advertising, and it isn't the best of our stores. The best store is the one that suits you.

Pick it out. It's full of good ulsters, overcoats, suits, underwear-to-fit-peculiar-shapes, shirts, hats ($3 derby), shoes, ($5 patent-leather).

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Owen Brady, Samuel Conley, and Robert Smith, who were arrested Tuesday for alleged complicity in the death of George Cook, who was found dead in front of a saloon in West Twelfth Street early on the morning of Jan. 2, were taken before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held to await the action of the Coroner. Deputy Coroner Kelly sent a certificate that Cook died from natural causes.

—Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday asked Mayor Strong not to grant a license for a four-month-old child to appear in Wilson Barrett's company at the American Theatre next week, and suggested that a doll be used in its stead.

—St. James Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, will in the future be used for popular lectures at popular prices. The lectures will be illustrated, with musical adjuncts, and will be especially valuable to schools, colleges, and information and improvement seekers generally.

—The collection of oil paintings by the late George Inness, N. A., now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries will be on view to-morrow from 2 to 5 P. M. The sale will be held Wednesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will begin a series of lectures on "Morality in Fiction" in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening. His first topic will be "The Moral Significance of Trilby."

—The Treasurer of Dr. Parkhurst's testimonial fund, J. Langdon Erving, 37 Wall Street, reports the total subscriptions to noon yesterday to be $15,784.25.

—Annie Logan, a young married woman, committed suicide yesterday at her mother's home, 320 East Twenty-second Street, by swallowing carbolic acid.

Brooklyn.

—James W. Thompson, a contractor employed by the Board of Education, and Henry D. McKee, Superintendent of the Phoenix Bridge Company, which is constructing the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge, pleaded not guilty before Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday to indictments charging them with violating the labor law in employing aliens and working their men overtime.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, judgments were given as follows against the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company: To Ellen O'Connor $2,010 for damages to fee and rental value of property at Adams and High Streets; to George Wardle $750 for damages to 151 Adams Street, and to Patrick Hart $790 for same cause to 228 Adams Street.

—Edward Zoebel's pitch factory, on Second Avenue, near Tenth Street, was burned yesterday. The damage is $6,000. The fire extended to a two-story frame stable at 110 Second Avenue, occupied by R. Jackson, whose loss on feed and stock is $400 and on the building $1,000.

—Roundsman Robert M. Bergen of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge police died at his home, 62 East Thirty-second Street, New-York, on Thursday night. He was twenty-nine years old.

—Mayor Schieren will start for Chicago to-day. He intends to be absent a week. His annual message will be sent to the Board of Aldermen on Monday.

Long Island.

—Primrose Lodge, No. 569, I. O. O. F., of Hicksville, installed the following officers Thursday evening: Noble Grand—Jacob Etzel; Vice Grand—A. B. Heberer; Secretary—H. J. Nickolaus; Treasurer—Henry Nickolaus; Outside Guardian—D. Shortell; Inside Guardian—Charles H. Vail; Warden—A. Morey; Chaplain—The Rev. Ernest Gutevelier; Right Supporter—Joseph Steinart; Left Supporter—Jacob Mann, Jr.; R. S. S.—C. Bethlehem; I. S. S.—G. B. Powers.

—Sea Cliff Division, Sons of Temperance, installed the following officers last evening: Worthy Patriarch—W. C. Smith; Worthy Associate—Hiram B. Luger; Chaplain—Mrs. H. B. Luger; Treasurer—James E. MacLean; Financial Scribe—H. C. Martin; Recording Scribe—J. A. Jewett; Assistant Scribe—Miss L. Pearsall; Conductor—Miss Maidment; Assistant Conductor—Miss Banks; Sentinels—Miss Woods and B. Munson.

—Hempstead Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., installed these officers on Thursday evening: Noble Grand—J. H. Burtis; Vice Grand—Alonzo Willets; Secretary—J. B. Curley; Permanent Secretary—B. V. Clowes; Treasurer—William Stoffel, Jr.; Trustee—Charles Moore.

—The schooner Izetta, Capt. Rollins, of Bangor, Me., which went ashore at Eaton's Neck a week ago Thursday, has been hauled off.

—Elkanak Soper of Northport has been appointed by Gov. Flower Wrecking Master of Suffolk County.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tillott of Huntington celebrated their silver wedding Tuesday.

Yonkers.

—Mount Vernon was represented by a delegation at the Thursday evening entertainment of the Viewville Literary Association. The Rev. C. E. Allison made an address, and there was a piano solo by Miss Lena Witt, banjo and guitar music by the Messrs. Bennett, Holland, and Shanley; a violin duet by Harold and Nellie Thomas; a vocal solo by Christina Mable; an instrumental duet by the Messrs. Bennett and Shanley; piano solo by Miss Lulu Dietrich, and a sparring exhibition by the Messrs. Sims and Ryan. Three new members were elected, and six new members proposed.

—General Secretary Haskett of the Young Men's Christian Association is infusing new life into the society here. The gymnastic classes are full, and they do good work. A bowling club has been formed, and will meet on Friday evenings. Saturday evening is set apart for intellectual improvement and social pleasures.

—The car which heretofore has started at 10:20 o'clock for Mount Vernon started at 10:18 yesterday morning, to insure its passengers, who are mostly lawyers, catching the 10:46 train on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, at West Mount Vernon, for White Plains.

—Mayor Peene yesterday appointed Justice of the Peace William Riley to be Acting City Judge. Mr. Riley succeeds Isidore J. Beaudrias, whose term has expired.

—William C. Kellogg yesterday resigned his office of Justice of the Peace. Henry J. Ritchie, a young lawyer of this city, succeeds him.

—A new history of Yonkers is soon to be published by Smiley & Co., who have taken rooms in the Warburton Building.

—Fire did slight damage at the Grace Gospel Mission. It was caused by an overheated furnace.

Westchester County.

—Ambrose Mann, alias Sawyer, indicted for having signed the names of various persons to checks in Sing Sing and elsewhere, yesterday pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. He has been there before.

—Mount Vernon has been victimized recently by a man who claimed connection with a collecting agency and solicited merchants to become members. Some paid $5 and received a card of membership. That was the last they saw of him.

—The Eleventh Separate Company has been presented with a handsome French plate pier-glass, fourteen feet high, mounted in an elaborate gilt frame, by Lieut H. E. Smith.

—William L. Sport, son of Joseph S. Sport of Mount Vernon, has been missing for two weeks. He is supposed to have gone to New-York.

—The skating and sleighing continue excellent in Westchester County. Sleighing parties are out every night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Madame Sans Gene."—The cast of Sardou's "Madame Sans Gene," which Augustus Pitou will present at the Broadway Theatre, Jan. 14, includes forty-two people. The chief characters, with their impersonations, follow: Catharine Hubscher, (Mme. Sans Gene,) acted by Kathryn Kidder; Napoleon, Augustus Cook; Marshal Lefebvre, Harold Russell; Fouche, Wallace Shaw; De Neipperg, James K. Hackett; Savary, Duke of Rovigo, James Cooper; Tulip, Charles W. Stokes; Despreaux, Charles Plunkett; Leroy, Carroll Fleming; St. Marsan, Pancost Kidder; Queen Caroline, Miss Marie Shotwell; Princess Elisa, Henrietta Lander; Mme. de Bulon, Vivian Patee; Mme. de Vintimille, Vera Irving; Mme. de Rovigo, Virginia Stoddard; Mme. de Canisy, Mary A. Houston; Mme. de Talhouet, W. May Carey; Mme. de Bassano, Beatrice Howe; Mme. de Mortemant, Margaret Spencer; Mme. de Brignolles, Winniefried Russell; the Sparrow, Nita Allen. The sale of seats for the first week of "Madame Sans Gene" begins Monday.

—Mr. Dazey's New Play.—Charles T. Dazey, author of "In Old Kentucky," and Manager Jacob Litt, have finally decided on a name for Mr. Dazey's new play, which is to be produced next month. It is

Saturday
Jan. 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SCHOOL FUND TOO SMALL

Miss Grace H. Dodge Favors Much Larger Appropriations.

THEN MANY EVILS COULD BE CORRECTED

Mrs. Clara M. Williams Confirms Mr. Wehrum's Report of the Dangerous Condition of Many School Buildings.

The disclosures made by The New-York Times in regard to the dangerous and unhealthful condition of many of the public school buildings in this city were called to the attention of Miss Grace H. Dodge and Mrs. Clara M. Williams, both of whom were members of the Board of Education a few years ago, and still retain an active interest in the welfare of the schools.

Neither of them denied the unfortunate conditions of the buildings mentioned by The Times.

"The trouble has always been a lack of money," said Miss Dodge. "The Board of Education has never had sufficient funds granted to it. There is a constant cry for new buildings, to give additional room, and the appropriations are not large enough to keep the old ones in repair.

"Look at these facts, for instance: We had an attendance in the schools in 1880 of about 75,000 children, and the appropriation was $3,500,000. On the register in 1894 there were 168,000 names—over double the number of children registered in 1880—and the appropriation was less than $5,000,000, while it should have been over $7,000,000.

"As ex-Commissioner Wehrum said in his able paper, the Board of Education should have every year $2,000,000 merely for new buildings, repairs, &c.

"It is merely a question of money. The Board of Education has not asked for more of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for the appeal would not have been granted.

"If a teacher should be provided for every forty pupils instead of for every seventy-five, as at present, it would cost the city $2,500,000 extra for salaries."

Miss Dodge said she had not personally visited the schools much for the last five years, and she was not willing to commit herself as to the proper action to be taken in regard to the present condition of the buildings.

"If the mass of the citizens," she said, "should signify their willingness to be taxed to an extent sufficient to raise the necessary money for the schools, I do not think there would be any difficulty in having them in a proper condition."

Mrs. Williams expressed her opinions more freely.

"There is no question about the bad state of affairs," she said. "I saw it in going about the schools, and I wish I had continued, as I intended, to take notes of the condition of every school I visited.

"I did not visit quite all the schools in the city. Mr. Wehrum has done that, and made notes. Everything he has said is perfectly true. There is too much red tape.

"There is no doubt—I did not think so at the time I was a member of the Board of Education, but I do now—that there is some favoritism in the actions of the Board of Trustees. A good Principal, who is also energetic and bound to get something, usually gets it. There was a school on Forty-second Street used for negro children. The Principal was a Mr. Reason, who is dead now. I do not think there was a more cultivated man among the teachers. But, because he was a negro, and old, he never got anything. A great deal depends upon the personality of the Trustees, and the way they look after the schools under their charge.

"The Committee of the Board of Education which nominates the Trustees should include the very best men on the board, for it is of vital importance that good men should be called to fill the positions of Trustees. They have sometimes been merely politicians.

"The laws we have in regard to the schools are the same that were made twenty or thirty years ago, and are now obsolete. Not much can be done in the way of improvement unless the Trustees take the initiative, and they cannot do much until the laws are changed.

"Some of the evils in the school buildings have been in existence longer than the time stated in the New-York Times. What to do about the children is a question of one or two evils When the school buildings are in the poorer parts of the city, it is my opinion that it is the least of the two evils to allow the children to remain in the schools, unsanitary as they are, rather than have them go into the streets or remain all the time in the miserable hovels which they call home, and in which two or three families live in a single room.

"What can be done with an old building is illustrated in Miss Elizabeth Cavannah's grammar school, on Greenwich Avenue, in the Ninth Ward. That was an old building when I was a girl, but it is in excellent condition. Miss Cavannah is a woman with a great deal of force of character, and she would not stay in a building that was not neat and in good condition.

"The Principal of another school was telling me the other day about her efforts to secure two lots adjoining her schoool, so as to obtain light and air. She had to work in an underhand way, she said, for the Trustee in charge wanted to use the money for a new building, in which he wished to place a Principal in whom he was interested.

"Land should always be bought around the schoolhouses. But it is not, and other buildings are put up close to them. What can you do? I know that they have to burn gas in a great many of the schoolhouses."

"Perhaps that is the reason so many little children are to be seen wearing spectacles," said a visitor.

"I have not the least doubt of it," said Mrs. Williams.

CHILDREN TAUGHT IN DARK ROOMS

More School Buildings Found in an Unhealthy Condition.

Reporters for The New-York Times visited more of the city's public schools yesterday to inquire into their condition. Each of the schools visited was reported by ex-Commissioner Wehrum last April as requiring attention, and each has been reported upon by C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings. The Board of Health has also made reports about some of them.

Primary departments received special attention yesterday because so many of them were found in cramped and darkened quarters. The Clarke Street and North Moore Street schools were found particularly unfit for the teaching of large classes of small children.

The Clarke Street school is worse than ought to be tolerated, but it is not as bad as the North Moore Street school, which is an academy for blindness. There mere infants are kept all day in small and unhealthy rooms, where electric lights have to be burned at all hours. The conditions in this school are most injurious to eyesight.

Grammar School No. 8, at 29 King Street, suffers from lack of room, and has wretched closets, which endanger the health of the pupils and teachers. There is not more than five feet of space between the rear of the school building and a block of tenements, said to be owned by the Trinity Church Corporation. This space is utilized for the closets, which are of old construction and very bad. The odors from the closets permeate the entire school building and are frequently unbearable.

The Health Department has ordered several times during the last few years that the nuisance should be abated, but no attention has been paid to the orders. A Sanitary Inspector visited the school on Thursday and expressed surprise and a good deal of indignation that the department's orders had not been complied with.

Ex-Commissioner Wehrum recommended the purchase of thirty feet of property at the rear of the school. That would cut off so much of Trinity's tenements. A man who is well informed in regard to the school told the reporter that the Trustees of the school offered Trinity Church Corporation $15,000 for a piece of land in the rear 35 by 100 feet, so that better closets might be built for the school.

"Trinity," he said, "argued that to do that would damage its land so that it could not sell what remained. Mr. Duncan, agent for the corporation, then offered to lease the ground to the Trustees for ten years at $1,200 and taxes, which would be $500 extra, but the Trustees thought that price excessive. Then Mr. Duncan offered to lease the land for twenty-one years.

"The Board of Education wants to have the lot condemned. Trinity wants $100,000 for it, and it is worth only $60,000. The Board of Education paid $250,000 for the school lot and building in 1886, and then allowed a big tenement to be run up alongside of it. The Board should have bought the adjoining lot, which would have prevented such a nuisance."

The rooms in the primary department of this school are particularly dark, and it is frequently necessary to burn gas in them. In his report on the school, Superintendent Snyder does not deny anything about Mr. Wehrum's report, but says negotiations are in progress with the Trinity Church corporation for the purchase of the rear lots.

One of the worst schools in the city is Grammar School No. 38, at 8 Clarke Street. Ex-Commissioner Wehrum said of this building:

"Old building; no cellar, only under yard and rear wing for coal bunkers; ceilings in the primary and play ground very low; staircase in the rear very dark, and so low cannot apply gas; small buildings surround the school, yards of which are dirty; pie bakery near, from which come odors; much sickness prevails. Want a new school very badly. Estimated cost, $200,000."

Mr. Snyder excuses this condition of affairs on the plea that the building was erected in 1847, when cellars were not considered necessities. The playground floor, he says, is low, but dry and wholesome. He says new closets have been constructed and lights have been supplied for the stairs, but the department does not feel justified in expending the sum required to lower the first floor, so as to make the playground higher.

The reporter who visited the school yesterday found the lower floors about as light as dungeons. The passageways are narrow, the stairs are not lighted with gas, and the "new" closets, which adjoin the building in the yard, are not ventilated, and the result is that they are very offensive in the best of weather, while on damp and warm days they give out odors that drive teachers and pupils from the building.

The primary rooms are low, small, and dark. The assembly room cannot contain more than half the pupils at one time. The ventilation in these rooms is wretched. It was necessary to abandon one room in this department on account of the odors from the adjoining pie bakery. The teachers last year asked the Board of Education to paint the rooms white, so that the light would be improved, but instead of painting the rooms the board had the front of the building painted. When the board was asked to improve the ventilation in the building, the reply was made that there was no money. The citizens of the ward petitioned the board some time ago to erect a new building, but no attention was paid to them.

The darkness in the primary department of this school was so great on Thursday that the teachers were obliged to stop the lessons, and the children were allowed to amuse themselves by making fancy patterns from paper.

Perpetual darkness prevails in nearly all the classrooms in the primary department of Grammar School No. 44, at North Moore and Varick Streets, and it is necessary to burn electric lights in them at all times, even on the brightest days.

An extension running through to West Broadway is absolutely without light and has very little air, because of a large building that backs up against it. Mr. Wehrum condemned this building, and Superintendent Snyder says nothing can be done to repair it, because no funds are at the disposal of the Trustees.

The reporter found the playgrounds under the building very dark, small, and badly ventilated. The primary department is on the first floor. The main room is divided by glass doors into three classrooms. One classroom has narrow windows looking out into Varick Street, but the two other classrooms are on the opposite side and are so dark that no person can see in them to read even the coarsest print. Electric lights are provided, and they are kept burning all day every day the school is in session. The side rooms are small and are not properly ventilated. The air in them is unwholesome. The rooms in the West Broadway extension are utterly unfit for classes.

The female department, on the floor above the primary rooms, is not much better. One classroom is without desks. It was found necessary last Fall to abandon a room in the wing because it was too dark for the pupils to remain in it. The elevated railroad passes the West Broadway front of the building, and cuts off a great deal of light from the classrooms. The stairs in this building are narrow and dark.

George Freygang, a Trustee of the North Moore Street school, told the reporter that the Trustees had a site for a new building in view, but the owner of the property demanded too much for it. He thought the children better off in the dark classrooms than they would be at home.

FOR THE DEAD FIREMEN'S FAMILIES

Benefits to be Given at the Academy and Grand Opera House.

The theatrical managers and the Fire Commissioners met at the Hotel Metropole yesterday to arrange a benefit for the families of the two firemen, Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney, who lost their lives in the Twenty-third Street fire. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements: Henry E. Abbey, Daniel Frohman, A. M. Palmer, E. G. Gilmore, Charles Evans, Tony Pastor, C. B. Cline, and George J. Kraus, with Charles Burnham as Secretary.

The benefit performance will take place Thursday, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House. Fire Commissioner Robbins will be Treasurer of the fund. Representatives of all the newspapers have been invited to meet the committee Monday afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick to form a press committee. The Board of Fire Commissioners has temporarily rescinded the rule which forbids the members of the department to sell tickets for any benefit, so that every member of the force can take an active interest in this worthy charity.

For Review by the Supreme Court.

Chief Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals, upon application of William C. De Witt and Thomas E. Pearsall, of counsel for the Long Island Water Supply Company, yesterday granted a writ of error against the City of Brooklyn, authorizing the condemnation proceedings brought by the city against the water supply company to be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which was against the water supply company.

Corporation Counsel McDonald has filed notice of appeal from Justice Cullen's decision awarding to Lawyers Pearsall and De Witt $10,000 as an extra allowance in the litigation over the Long Island Water Supply Company.

Nothing to Do but Play Checkers.

Charities Commissioner Burtis of Kings County has visited the almshouse in the Twenty-ninth Ward. He says the number of able-bodied men who have been forced to become wards of the county, owing to inability to secure work, is deplorable.

Over half of the 600 men, he found, were able and willing to work, but they had nothing else to do now except play checkers. He is desirous of having the men engage in some industrial work.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Denig & Marsh Company of New-York City, to carry on a general book and pamphlet and binding business and manufacture bookbindings; capital, $15,000. Directors—Warren H. Marsh, Charles G. Crawford of Plainfield, N. J.; George A. Denig of New-York, and John B. Grant of Flushing, L. I.

The Metropolitan Bicycling Company, to manufacture bicycles, tricycles, and sporting goods in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—George D. Crookes, Harvey A. Herrold, William H. P. Oliver, and Henry Webb of New-York, and Stephen S. Tuthill of Brooklyn.

Nyack Traction Company, to build and operate a street surface road for 7½ miles, from West Nyack through Nyack, South Nyack, and Piermont, Rockland County; capital, $75,000. Directors—F. R. Bain, Samuel H. Brown, F. F. Lawlor, Edward S. Atwater, Isaac W. Sherrill, William Schickle, and G. O. House of Poughkeepsie; A. S. Tompkins of Nyack, and F. P. Demarest of West Nyack.

SOME PASSES ARE LEGAL

State Officers May Travel on Them When Engaged in Public Business.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER SO DECIDES

The Secretary of State Obeys a Mandamus and Issues Passes to Railroad Commissioners and Their Employes

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—For the purpose of determining the question as to whether or not, under the amended Constitution, railroad companies could be required to transport the officers and agents of the Railroad Commission, when on official business, on passes signed by the Secretary of State, in accordance with Section 169 of the railroad law, a test case was yesterday argued before Justice Alton B. Parker, at Kingston, upon stipulated facts in an application for a mandamus to require the Secretary of State to issue such transportation as heretofore. The application for a mandamus was granted and Secretary of State Palmer to-day issued several passes to employes of the commission and annual passes to the Commissioners and the Secretary of the commission.

Justice Parker, in his opinion, says: "By Chapter 353 of the Laws of 1882, the Legislature created a Board of Railroad Commissioners and defined and regulated its powers and duties. In addition, it surrendered by that act the authority to assess upon the railroads of this State a sum not to exceed $50,000 a year to defray the salaries of the Commissioners and to pay the necessary expenses of the board. By the same act it undertook to provide that, in addition to the $50,000, the actual and necessary cost of transportation upon all railroads actually visited or inspected by the Commissioners, their officers, clerks, experts, and agents in the course of a due performance of the duties enjoined by law, should be borne by the railroads so visited or inspected.

"To accomplish this result the statute provided that 'in the discharge of the duties of their office they should be transported over the several railroads in the State of New-York free of charge upon passes signed by the Secretary of State; they may employ and take with them experts or other agents whose services they may deem to be temporarily of importance and who shall also be transported while on such duty free of charge, upon passes signed by the Secretary of State.'

"From the time of the appointment of the Railroad Commissioners, under the act referred to, down to Jan. 2, 1895, the Commissioners have proceeded in the discharge of the duties by law commanded; the sums necessary to pay the expenses of the board, not exceeding $50,000 a year, have been assessed upon the several railroads in this State by the Controller, and the assessments paid; the Secretary of State has issued such passes, in pursuance of the act as the Railroad Commissioners have requested, and the passes have been recognized by the railroads affected by them. But the application made to the Secretary of State Jan. 2, 1895, to issue passes, in accordance with the statute, was refused, the reason assigned being that Section 1 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of New-York, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1895, prohibits the issuing of such passes. It reads:

"'No public officer or person elected or appointed to a public office under the laws of this State shall, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept, receive, or consent to receive, for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another.'

"In view of the statute to which we have referred, the limitation of the provision commanding a public officer not to accept or receive a pass or free transportation 'for his own use or benefit' is significant. The office of the word 'own,' when following a possessive pronoun, is to emphasize or intensify the idea of peculiar or personal interest. It suggests, what was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of this constitutional provision, that the practice of giving passes to public officers for their individual use, and to save them from personal expense, should be stopped, but the power of the Legislature to provide for the necessary traveling and other expenses of public officers while engaged in public business should not be abridged.

"This provision of the Constitution must not only be construed in the light of existing public statutes, but it will be presumed that it was drafted with full recognition of them. Section 6 of the general railroad law provided that neither the Railroad Commissioners nor their Secretary, clerks, agents, employes, or experts should accept, receive, or request any pass from any railroad in this State, for themselves or for any other person. Section 169, on the other hand, declared that such officers in the discharge of their official duties should be transported over the railroads of this State free of charge upon passes signed by the Secretary of State. In short, the statute prohibited the public officer named from accepting passes for their own uses, but authorized them to use a pass issued by the Secretary of State for the public use.

"So far the provision of the Constitution prohibits these, as well as other public officers, from accepting free passes for their own use or benefit, but it does not prohibit them from accepting passes from the Secretary of State providing for their transportation while engaged in public business, as it certainly was not to do so if it were intended to annul the provision of Section 169 relating to that subject.

"Other reasons might be presented tending to show that the provisions of Section 169 are not condemned by the section of the Constitution relating to passes, but as the one given seems to be fully adequate, a further discussion will not be indulged."

Several State officials who have read the opinion think that under it any State official may ride on a pass when on public business.

The Attorney General's Department will take an appeal to the General Term from the order of Judge Parker that a final decision may be reached interpreting the law.

A BOND SETTLEMENT

Between Evansville and Richmond and Evansville and Terre Haute.

About four weeks ago a committee was appointed by the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Evansville and Richmond Railroad for the purpose of studying the situation and considering the advisability of a settlement of the litigation between the bondholders and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad.

S. Bayard Dod, President of the First National Bank of Hoboken, called the meeting at which this committee was appointed. He explained that his bank was a holder of Evansville & Richmond fives, which were guaranteed by the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, but which are now in default of their interest. Mr. Dod expressed the fear that the litigation to enforce this guarantee would be long and costly, and possibly might prove only a barren victory at best, as it would be likely to force the Evansville and Terre Haute into bankruptcy. There were $275,000 bonds represented at Mr. Dod's meeting, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: S. Bayard Dod, Chairman; C. F. Linsley, J. S. Farlee, and Alexander M. Hudnut.

Negotiations were at once started to see if an amicable basis of settlement could be brought about between the litigants, the Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, on the one side, representing more than three-quarters of the outstanding Evansville and Richmond bonds, and the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, on the other. The last-named railroad company was represented by its President, W. H. Tilford of the Standard Oil Company. During these negotiations, the fact became apparent to all parties concerned that they had been deceived and wronged by the previous management of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, and that the present management of that company was in no way responsible for it. All holders of the bonds had suffered heavy losses.

The opinion generally prevailed that the Evansville and Richmond Railroad should never have been built. An expert declared that there was no more excuse for its existence than there would be for a railroad between Morristown and Englewood, in New-Jersey. Investors bought the bonds because the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, under its former management, had guaranteed both the principal and interest. The pending litigation was about this guarantee.

The negotiations, which were conducted by Mr. Dod, have turned out successfully. Mr. Tilford showed a spirit of fairness and a desire to treat the owners of Evansville and Richmond bonds as well as his road could afford under present circumstances. The Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, who have been at much trouble and expense in their endeavor to protect the Evansville and Richmond bondholders, were willing to consider the proposition which came to them from President Tilford, through Mr. Dod's committee, and have agreed to the plan of settlement proposed, which is substantially as follows:

1. All litigation is to be at once suspended as soon as a sufficient number of Evansville and Richmond bonds have assented to this plan to make it operative. Bondholders are to be at no expense for this litigation.

2. Evansville and Richmond bondholders are to receive 85 per cent. of a new preferred stock of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, which will be a non-cumulative, non-voting 5 per cent. stock. This preferred stock will be entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent. from the net earnings of the company. All Evansville and Richmond bonds to be cancelled, and no more bonds of any sort to be issued on the Evansville and Richmond Railroad. All past-due coupons on Evansville and Richmond bonds are to receive 100 per cent. in the new preferred stock.

3. No more preferred stock can be issued on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad unless a majority of the preferred stock agrees to it. This plan to be considered operative if 80 per cent. of the outstanding Evansville and Richmond bonds assent to it.

This plan of settlement, in view of all the facts in the case, is believed to be very fair to the holders of Evansville and Richmond bonds. It is indorsed by the Bondholders' Committee and by Messrs. Fisk & Sons, who advise its acceptance by all owners of this security.

CHICAGO JUNCTION DIVIDEND.

The Company Will Show a Large Surplus for Last Year.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Directors of the Chicago Junction Railway and Stock Yards Company, of which Chauncey M. Depew is President, will meet in Jersey City Monday to take action on the dividend question. If any change is made in the rate it will be something that is wholly out of the present thought of those in authority.

The net figures of the company for December have not been fully completed as yet, though the results may be closely approximated. For the calendar year of 1894 the net earnings of the company are, in round figures, $2,050,000. That is, they are about $250,000 greater than they were for the calendar year of 1893.

The payments for the calendar year are: Interest on 5 per cent. bonds, $500,000; 6 per cent. dividend on preferred stock, $390,000; interest on income bonds, $142,500; other items, $50,000; 8 per cent. dividend on common stock, $528,000; total, $1,610,500. This would indicate a surplus for the company for the calendar year of 1894 of about $440,000. In the face of such a showing stockholders would seem to have little present reason for allowing themselves to be disturbed by stories of a reduction in the dividend rate.

The situation of the company is vastly better than it was when it paid the full dividend on the common stock a year ago, and yet the financial year of which that period formed a part was closed up with a surplus balance of nearly $80,000.

Fort Worth and Denver Receivership.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 4.—The suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway, and the appointment of a receiver, was heard by Judge Green at Sherman yesterday. The attorney stated that it was desired that only one receiver be appointed for the interests of the bondholders, as two or more would be a useless burden, and the road ought to be under the management of one man. Judge Green agreed to appoint one receiver, and to give the relief asked in the petition. Both sides agree to the appointment of Morgan Jones as receiver.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Philadelphia Steamship Company created a sensation in transportation circles in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday by announcing a cut of 20 per cent. in the rates on all freight from Philadelphia and New-York to all points in Florida. This reduction will undoubtedly be met by the Clyde line, which action will force the all rail lines and the Ocean Steamship Company to a similar policy.

—The Circuit Court of Benton County, in Oregon, took up the recent sale of the Oregon Pacific Railroad last Thursday. It is an even chance whether the sale is confirmed or not. Local creditors, employes, and citizens generally are in favor of confirmation, but the holders of receivers' certificates are making a strong fight. A decision may be reached to-day.

—Owing to the damage to the orange crop by the recent cold snap, the Plant Railway System and its connection, the Ocean Steamship Company, in order to aid orange growers in realizing upon such portions of their crop as may be in a marketable condition, have agreed to make a half-rate on oranges between Florida and Eastern ports.

—Nothing was done at the general meeting of railroads in Chicago yesterday beyond considering further the Union Pacific boycott. No conclusion was reached. It has turned out that the differences between the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific, which were thought to have been settled, still exist.

—The Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut have denied the application of the Danbury and Bethel Electric Road for permission to cross at grade the tracks of the New-York and New-Haven Road at a point near the Bethel Station.

—A meeting of the Southern Passenger Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th inst. Twenty-three roads have signified their intention of withdrawing from membership.

—The International and Great Northern Railroad reports increased earnings amounting to $87,000 for the month of December.

Its Nineteenth Anniversary.

Members of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city will celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of that organization in the railroad men's building, 361 Madison Avenue, next Tuesday evening. In addition to the usual yearly reports, addresses will be delivered by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and John J. McCook.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leave of absence: Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, one month.

—The following transfers have been made: Lieut. William R. Dashill, from the Seventeenth to the Eighth Infantry, (Company C;) Lieut. David P. Cordray, from the Eighth to the Seventeenth Infantry, (Company I.)

—The following officers retired from active service: Capt. Edmund Luff, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. John Guest, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Theodore H. Eckerson, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. James T. Anderson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Navy.

—Surgeon J. B. Parker has been ordered to duty in connection with the official investigation into the Ford's Theatre disaster, relieving Medical Director R. H. Kidder, who is ordered a member of the examining board, relieving Medical Director Michael Bradley, who is placed on waiting orders.

New Master and Route for the Portia.

The Red Cross Line steamship Portia, which arrived from Halifax yesterday, has made her last journey under her old master, Capt. Ash, and has finished her service on the Halifax route. Capt. Ash, who retires, will be succeeded by Capt. Farrell, who was mate of the Miranda when that vessel was lost while conveying the Cook expedition to arctic waters.

Under her new commander the Portia will be put in the West India service of the line. The Silvia will take her place on the Halifax and Newfoundland route.

DID SHE BUY THE HOMES

Peculiar Transactions Respecting the St. Mary's Lodging House.

CHARGES AGAINST MISS ESTHER HAYES

Said to Have Banked the Receipts in Her Name and Bought Property—To Extend the Charity, Perhaps.

Miss Esther Hayes of 432 Henry Street, Brooklyn, has been made defendant in a suit that will probably cause a sensation in connection with the peculiar methods in vogue in the management of St. Mary's Lodging House.

The lodging house is one of the most meritorious charitable institutions in existence, and stands alone in a peculiar field. It furnishes a home for respectable young women out of employment. The inmates may secure food and lodging by paying a nominal sum, or they can work out their board by doing laundrywork or other duties at the home, which is situated at 143 West Forteenth Street.

The institution is under the charge of the "Friends of the Homeless." Miss Susan M. Osborne is President and Miss Woodbridge is Secretary. The St. Clare House, 25 West Sixteenth Street, is a branch, where respectable young women without home or parents are boarded in proportion to their income. St. Ann's Home, 152 West Fifteenth Street, is another branch, where respectable women of all kinds are boarded while out of employment, and St. Joseph's Night Refuge, in the rear of 143 West Fourteenth Street, offers a free home to all homeless women, no questions or references being asked.

The main establishment, St. Mary's Lodging House, is set apart particularly as a temporary home for saleswomen, typewriters, stenographers, companions, nurses, and others not strictly domestic servants, who are out of employment and without means.

Miss Hayes was the manager of this latter establishment, and a member of the Board of Trustees. She had charge of the books, and some of the receipts passed through her hands. Last year these receipts, all voluntary subscriptions, amounted to over $20,000.

It is now charged that Miss Hayes took a considerable portion of the receipts and deposited them in the bank in her own name, and that she bought two pieces of property with this money, one being the Henry Street house, in Brooklyn, and the other the house at 144 West Fifteenth Street, in which the Night Refuge is situated. The banking of the money in her own name and the purchase of the properties named, it is now alleged, was done without the knowledge or authority of the Board of Trustees, most of whom are men. It seems to be pretty well established, however, that some of the officers were cognizant of what was going on.

The main house, under the charge of the "Friends of the Homeless" is heavily mortgaged, and most of the Trustees, according to report, were averse to buying any more property until this mortgage was discharged. But the women in the board, or a considerable number of them, were anxious to extend the work, so as to own the Fifteenth Street property. They also seemingly looked forward to opening a Brooklyn branch, and as the authority of the majority of the board could not be obtained for these purposes, these women concluded to go ahead without the authority.

The actual facts are carefully guarded, but this seems to have been the state of affairs, and the peculiar position in which the officers find themselves is the apparent result.

It now appears, according to the complaint filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, that $12,500 of the receipts were banked in Miss Hayes's name. Of this $8,500 was invested in the Henry Street house and $4,000 in the Fifteenth Street house.

Matters moved along smoothly enough until a misunderstanding arose between Miss Hayes and Miss Osborne, the President. As a result of this, Miss Hayes left in March, 1893, as did her sister, who was also connected with the management of the home. Both women took up their residence in the Brooklyn house. When a demand was made on Miss Hayes that she deed back the two pieces of property, she refused. After considerable fruitless negotiation suit was finally begun in the Supreme Court through Rolston, McClure & Turner to compel Miss Hayes to render an accounting of all moneys which she received belonging to the home. Also to give an accounting of the rents of the property since it was purchased. The court was further asked to adjudge that the property is held in trust for the benefit of the institution; that a receiver be appointed of it pending the trial of the action, and that an injunction be issued restraining any transfer of it in the meantime.

The complaint is most peculiar. In one place it is charged that the defendant took the money in question "without the knowledge of the institution, and wrongfully invested it in the purchase of the houses, taking the title in her own name."

Then, in the very next paragraph, it is asserted that at the time of the purchase "it was understood and agreed between her and Susan M. Osborne that the purchase was made under the benefit of the home, and that it would be deeded to the institution whenever she ceased to be connected with its management."

These apparently conflicting statements, it is expected, will lead to some revelations when the actions come to trial. As a further proof that Miss Hayes had no personal claim on the property in question it is alleged that she made a will in favor of the home, bequathing the property in question to the institution, so that in case of her death before the transfer was made there should be no chance that the home would suffer loss.

Miss Hayes, when asked at her home in Brooklyn last night by a reporter for The New-York Times whether she had any Statement to make, declined to be interviewed.

Plainfield Citizen Under Arrest.

John K. Van Ness of Plainfield, N. J., was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The complainant was James N. McElhinney, a lawyer, of 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who swore that on Nov. 22, 1890, he sued Van Ness for $1,840.50, and recovered judgment.

Van Ness paid part of the claim, and, according to McElhinney, assigned an insurance policy for $1,000 for the balance, the amount to be paid upon some effects burned previous to Dec. 5, 1893. McElhinney declares that he discovered Van Ness had settled the claim with the insurance company for $600. The complainant offered to withdraw the charge against the defendant, but the Justice refused, and Van Ness, who is said to be a lawyer, was held in $3,000 for examination Jan. 8.

The Board of Charities Sued.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Richard B. Eastman sued the Kings County Board of Charities to recover $16,000 and interest for preparing plans and specifications for the buildings at the County Farm at St. Johnland. Mr. Eastman claimed that he was engaged in 1886, and was to receive 2½ per cent. of the estimated cost of the buildings. The plans were accepted, but never paid for.

Commissioner Simis maintained that the Board of Charities was not liable, and that the plaintiff should look to the Board of Supervisors for his money, and moved to dismiss on that ground. Justice Cullen reserved decision.

Young Clerks Charged with Theft.

Charles E. Camerick, nineteen years old, of 533 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, who is employed by the Spencer Optical Company, 15 Maiden Lane, and Henry Meyer, eighteen years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a stock clerk in M. C. Meyer & Co.'s notion store, at 433 Broadway, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing property from the Spencer Optical Company.

Camerick confessed, and said that Meyer pawned the goods. Camerick said he stole in order to get money to pay for dancing lessons, and tuition in a business college.

A DRY GOODS FIRM ASSIGNS

Truesdell, Spreter & Co.'s Liabilities Small and the Assets Large—Dissolution Plan Abandoned.

The retail dry goods firm of Truesdell, Spreter & Co. of 287 to 295 Eighth Avenue and 307 and 309 West Twenty-fourth Street made an assignment yesterday to William J. Underwood. The liabilities are said to be $51,000 and the nominal assets $118,000.

Preferences were given to the following creditors for money due on open accounts, notes, and for money deposited, the amounts not being mentioned: The H. B. Claflin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., M. Heimerdinger, Sheppard Knapp & Co., Maude M. Spreter, Charles Simon's Sons, and E. A. Talfree.

The partners in the firm are John H. Truesdell, Anton J. Spreter, George D. Ryder, and Oliver D. Myer. The latter resides at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Myer was here on Thursday, but he returned home that evening, and his name was signed to the deed by Mr. Underwood, as his attorney.

Circumstances occurred Thursday night which, it is said, caused the assignment, after an arrangement had been agreed upon during the day for the dissolution of the firm and the continuance of the business by Mr. Truesdell. A meeting of all the partners and representatives of some of the largest creditors, it is said, was held on Thursday afternoon, when it was decided that the firm should be dissolved, all the partners to retire except Mr. Truesdell, who was to continue the business, pay off the debts, and return the surplus to the partners. Those present at the meeting left with that understanding, and the papers were to have been signed yesterday. Three of the attorneys representing the firm's interests and one of the largest creditors stated to reporters that everything had been amicably arranged for the business to be continued.

S. J. Goldsmith, representing the H. B. Claflin Company, said yesterday that he had no more idea than a babe unborn that the firm intended to make an assignment, and he was only informed of the fact when he arrived at his office yesterday morning. Mr. Spreter was there, and stated that the firm was threatened with proceedings upon behalf of small creditors, and it was therefore concluded late Thursday night to make an assignment at once, as it was the desire of all to have a friendly receiver. Mr. Spreter reiterated the statement that the liabilities are $51,000 and and the nominal assets $118,000, taking the value of the stock at cost.

A meeting of creditors will be called early next week. The firm has paid its bills, it is said, up to the present time.

Mr. Truesdell started the business on Fourteenth Street in 1888. Messrs. Myer and Ryder became partners in September, 1891, the former contributing, it is said, $30,000 capital, and the latter $20,000. Mr. Spreter of Clinton, Iowa, became a partner on May 1, 1892, contributing, it is said, $25,000 capital. The firm moved to the present quarters on Eighth Avenue about four years ago, taking Ehrich's old store. Business has been dull, it is said, for the past two years, and the margin of profit was very small. The holiday trade, also, did not prove as large as expected.

Mr. Spreter filed on Wednesday an undertaking for an injunction restraining Messrs. Truesdell and Ryder from disposing of, selling, or in any way interfering with any of the assets of the firm of Truesdell, Spreter & Co.

The firm stated to its creditors yesterday that the entire trouble arose from an untrue report circulated at the meeting of creditors of Henry Reinhardt on Monday that it was in difficulties. This caused creditors to ask for their money. Blumenstiel & Hirsch received claims from several creditors yesterday.

TWO LITTLE BOYS SUFFOCATED

THEY HAD BEEN LOCKED IN THEIR HOME BY THEIR MOTHER.

Kitchen Caught Fire and Children Smothered—Beyond Help When the Firemen Arrived.

Two children were suffocated yesterday morning on the second floor of the five-story tenement house, 434 East Seventy-sixth Street. They were:

BERBERICK, JOHN, five years old.
BERBERICK, MICHAEL, four years old.

The two little boys had been locked in the rooms by their mother, who had gone out on an errand. The kitchen caught fire during her absence, and before it was known by the tenants of the building that there was any one in the apartment the children, who had been left asleep, were beyond help.

Mrs. Berberick discovered the fire when she returned home. Smoke was pouring through the kitchen transom. Instead of unlocking the door and going to her children's aid, the mother became crazed and ran down to the street, shouting "Fire!" She never thought to say that her children were in her rooms.

A policeman sent in an alarm. The tenants in the house in the meanwhile had made a feeble effort to break down the doors of the Berberick rooms, but they did not succeed, and hurried from the house. They did not know then that the children were asleep inside.

It was not until the firemen came that Mrs. Berberick told about her little boys. The firemen lost no time in breaking through the doors. The children were taken out at once. The younger boy was dead. The other boy showed signs of life, but died in a few moments. From the expression on the faces of the boys it was evident that they had not been awakened. The fire had not touched their bodies.

The flames themselves gave but little trouble. They were confined to the rooms of the Berbericks, and were soon extinguished. All the furniture in the rooms was destroyed.

The building is owned by Farrell Brothers, 35 Sutton Place. The damage by fire and water was about $1,500.

The father of the children is a driver for the Farmers' Feed Company, Eastern Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. He was overcome by grief when he heard the news of his loss. The Berbericks had lived in the house two months, and were to have been dispossessed for not paying the rent. They have no other children.

Mrs. Berberick locked the doors so that the children would not stray away. She said she had gone out to obtain money with which to pay rent for another set of rooms.

Fun in Manhattan Square.

Pink, ingenuous, small—fresher than the other flowers of parks and gardens—children have played with their sleighs every afternoon after the school hours this week in Manhattan Square, where stands the brownstone-and-brick building with innumerable windows of the Museum of Natural History.

Many persons have enjoyed the enchanting spectacle. One, a young woman, admired and counted aloud the little girls, red with delight and crowned with blonde hair, who, later, one by one, will go where the brooks murmur and the turtle doves complain. One, an old mathematician, listened to the laughter and talk, sighed, and went away with eyes fixed on the sun setting in the vast sky, filled with walls and citadels of copper.

"Aren't you happy!" exclaimed the reporter to a boy whose sleigh needed a nail.

"Yes, we are," he said, "for Mr. Strong is Mayor now. That's why we can play here, I suppose. Last year when we came the policeman said, 'No, it's not allowed.'"

Partners Disagree Over Dissolution.

B. Schneer & Co., wholesale dealers in ribbons, velvets, &c., at 606 Broadway, have been unable to agree on a dissolution of the partnership, and yesterday Horwitz & Hershfield, on behalf of Isidor Smith, the "Co.," applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a receiver for the assets, and requested the appointment of Mr. Smith as receiver.

An injunction restraining Mr. Schneer from interfering with the assets and business of the firm was obtained. It is said

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Great Dullness in Stocks, with Prices Tending Downward.

$2,350,000 GOLD ENGAGED FOR EXPORT

The Covering Movement Completed Early in the Day, After Which the Market Was Heavy—Industrials Lower.

The stock market was extremely dull. There was some strength early in the day on covering by shorts, but this movement soon exhausted itself, and the market became soft. The declining tendency was increased by marked weakness in Jersey Central and in General Electric during the morning. In the afternoon prices sagged in the absence of support.

The principal interest centred in the industrials. Sugar, after early strength, became heavy and closed ⅝ lower, at 87⅝. Chicago Gas fluctuated on rumors as to the coming dividend. The Directors were in session during the day, but adjourned without making an announcement on the matter. The stock closed ⅜ down. Cordage dropped 1¼ points, to 6⅞, having sold at 6½ earlier in the day. General Electric declined ¾ and Lead ½. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong in the last half hour, on early information of the forming of a substantial committee having for its object the rescue of the property from the hands of the men who have despoiled it. The committee already represents more than one-third of the stock, and, as proxies have been asked for, there is no question that it will eventually have a large majority.

The railway list was dull and heavy, although the final losses were not large. The Grangers were down from ¼ to ½, the greatest decline being in St. Paul. New-Jersey Central lost 1¾ on continued liquidation. London sold a small lot of Louisville and Nashville, and, in view of the general weakness, it was well taken.

Engagements of gold for shipment to-day amounted to $2,350,000, making in all, for the week, $4,500,000. Railway reports were not encouraging, and the market at the close was heavy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,-833,144, and balances $9,027,706. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,391,655.

Call money on London was quoted at ¾ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.89½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—Par. Chicago—80c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

United States Rubber..... ¾

DECLINED.

General Electric..... ¾
Iowa Central pf..... 1½
Louisville & Nashville..... ¾
Manhattan..... ¾
New-Jersey Central..... 1¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.. 1½
Southern Railway pf..... ¾
United States Cordage..... 1½
United States Cordage pf..... 1¾
United States Cordage gtd..... 2½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st..... 1½
Laclede Gas 1st..... 1
Memphis & Charleston 6s..... 1
Michigan, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s.. 1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st..... 2½
United States Cordage 1st..... 2

DECLINED.

Illinois Central 3½s..... 1
Ohio Southern 1st..... 1
Oregon Improvement 1st..... 2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s..... 1

Government bonds were dull. The sales on call were $30,000 4s registered at 113¼ and $30,000 5s coupon at 116⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113¾
5s, r	116½	117
5s, c	116½	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¾	..

In State securities $15,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts stamped, sold at 12¾; $713, and $3,000 do, 2-3s of 1991, at 59¾.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following tables shows the movement of the active stocks during the week, and also the net changes at the close yesterday, compared with the final prices on the previous Friday:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	89½	86⅞	87⅝	..	1¼
Chicago Gas	74¼	71½	72⅜	..	½
Dist. & C. F.	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	⅜	..
Gen. Electric	35	33½	34	..	¾
Lead	38	36¼	36½	1	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	8½	6½	6⅞	⅜	..
U. S. Rubber	45⅛	43¼	44¾	..	⅝
Consol. Gas	132	126⅜	127	..	5
B. S. Gas	23⅜	19	22½	4¼	..
West. Union	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜	..	¼
St. Paul	57⅜	54⅞	55½	..	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q	71⅝	69½	70¾	..	½
Rock Island	62	60¼	61½	..	½
Northwest	97¼	94⅞	95½	..	⅞
N. J. Central	89¾	84⅞	85¼	..	3⅝
Lackawanna	161¾	*158⅞	158½	..	¾
Del. & Hudson	126⅝	125	126	2	..
Balt. & Ohio	43⅜	41	41¾	4¼	..
N. Y. Central	99⅝	*97½	98	..	⅝
Reading	14½	12⅝	12⅝	..	1¾

*Ex-dividend.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, ½, to 137; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54½; St. Paul, ½, to 57; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅛, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 58¼, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 82½. Reading sold at 6¾ and Atchison at 4½. British consols were firm at 103 13-16 for money and 103 15-16 for the account.

Money in London, ½@½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 15c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142	142	142	140	143	15
American Cotton Oil	23½	23½	23	23	22½	23¼	250
American Express	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	110	111	20
*American Sugar Refining	88½	89⅛	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	22,333
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91	91	91	91	90½	91	1,111
*American Tobacco	98¼	98¼	97⅜	97⅞	97½	98	650
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	..	235
Baltimore & Ohio	43½	43¼	42⅞	43	43	43¼	1,250
*Bay State Gas	22½	23⅜	22½	22½	22¾	22⅞	1,000
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	50	100
Canadian Pacific	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56⅜	57	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	17	17⅜	310
Chicago Gas	73⅛	73⅞	72¼	72⅜	72⅜	72⅝	15,610
Chicago & Northwestern	96	96¼	95¼	95½	95⅜	95½	4,155
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	70⅜	71	70⅜	70½	70⅜	70⅝	9,635
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅞	38½	38⅛	38⅝	38	38¼	310
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¾	56	55⅜	55½	55⅜	55½	10,825
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117¼	117¼	117	117	117	118	260
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61½	61¾	61⅛	61¼	61⅛	61½	4,310
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	17	16½	17	16⅜	16¾	83
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128	127	127	127	128	355
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126⅛	126⅝	125½	126¼	16
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	158½	158⅝	159	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅜	33½	34¼	112
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅛	10¼	3,235
†Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99½	100½	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	..	..	5
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	41	40	41	..	42½	77
General Electric	34¼	34¼	33⅜	34	33⅝	34	1,885
Great Northern pf	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	102	103	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	3	3¼	800
Illinois Central	81⅜	81½	81⅜	81⅝	81⅜	83	320
Iowa Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	130
Iowa Central pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	23¼	24¼	100
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¼	26½	150
Laclede Gas pf	82	82	82	82	82	85	6
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16	16½	105
Lake Shore	136	137⅛	136	136	135⅛	135¾	1,890
*Long Island Traction	12½	12½	12	12	11⅞	12¼	500
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅝	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅞	5,000
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	21	20	21	19¾	21	300
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅝	463
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	25⅞	26⅛	26	26¼	2,615
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	13½	300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	22	4
*National Lead Company	37⅜	37⅝	36¼	36½	36¼	36⅝	2,475
*National Lead Company pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	84¼	85	240
National Linseed Oil	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18½	21	100
New-Jersey Central	87¼	87¼	84⅞	85¼	85⅛	85½	6,520
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	98	98¼	112
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	340
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	1,500
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	40	41	160
North American	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅝	305
Northern Pacific pf	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	3
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	55
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	21	100
Pacific Mail	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21½	130
Philadelphia & Reading	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	1,200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾	16¼	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	154	154	154	154	155	110
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4¾	100
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18⅜	18	19	362
Southern Railway	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	1,110
Southern Railway pf	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	35½	36	359
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	16	300
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	100
Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	11	11½	400
United States Cordage	8½	8½	6½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	2,195
United States Cordage pf	13½	13½	11½	11½	10⅞	11⅞	640
United States Cordage gtd	23	23½	20	20	19½	20	1,395
United States Rubber	43½	44⅜	43½	44¼	44¼	44½	1,758
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94½	100
*United States Leather	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10	10½	100
*United States Leather pf	63⅛	63⅛	63	63	62⅜	63½	450
Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	14⅛	350
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	105	112	10
Western Union Telegraph	87	87	86⅜	86⅝	86⅛	86¾	928
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅞	500

Total sales..... 115,279

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	15,000	64	
	4,000	63⅞	
	10,000	64	
	6,000	63⅞	
	1,000	63⅜	
	1,000	63⅝	
	25,000	63¾	
	7,000	63⅝	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	2,000	17	
	1,000	16¼	
2d 4s, Class B	9,000	17	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	7,000	110¼	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	1,000	107	
Canada South 1st Gtd	1,000	110	
	1,000, c	109¾	
	1,000	110¼	
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered	7,000	111¼	
Central Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	101¾	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120¼	
C, E & Q, Den Div 4s	2,000	96	
Iowa Div 4s	10,000	100	
	10,000	99¾	
Nebraska Ext 4s	3,000	87¾	
	3,000	87⅝	
Registered	5,000	87½	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	5,000	98⅝	
	3,000	98¾	
Chi & East Ill Cons	8,000	125	
Chi G L & C Co 1st	33,000	90½	
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	1,000	121¼	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	3,000	80⅞	
	2,000	101½	
	2,000	101⅝	
	3,000	101¾	
	2,000, c	101¾	
	18,000	101¾	
Registered	10,000	101½	
Chi, St L & N O 5s	6,000	116	
C, C C & Ind 1st	4,000	113	
C, Ind, St L & C 4s	10,000	95	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	15,000	83	
E T, V & G, Con G 5s	2,000	104	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	16,000	108	
Gal, Har & S An 2d	5,000	100½	
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s	3,000	111	
H & Tex Cent Con 6s	2,000	102½	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	7,000	62¾	
Illinois Central 3½s	3,000	98	
Ill Central 4s, 1953	1,000	98	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	5,000	79	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	85¾	
Kanawha & Mich 4s	9,000	78¾	
	25,000	79	
Kings Co Elev 1st	3,000	70	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	3,000	113½	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	20,000	93	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	3,000	102	
Long Island G M 4s	1,000	96	
Louis & Nash Cons	5,000	110	
Louis & Nashville Ev, El & Nash 1st	5,000	112	
Pens & Atl 1st	3,000	101	
Memphis & Char 6s	1,000	58¼	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	5,000	70½	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	10,000	115	
Mil & St Paul 1st	5,000	105¼	
Chi & Mo Riv 5s	3,000	98¾	
Chi & Pac W 5s	8,000	110¼	
Mil & St P 7s, Gold	2,000	122	
Minn & St L 1st 7s	3,000	138	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	3,000	80⅞	
	7,000	81	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	1,000	46	
	40,000	46¾	
	2,000	46⅝	
	25,000	46¼	
	5,000	46⅜	
	15,000	46¾	
	5,000	46¼	
	3,000	46⅜	
Mo Pac Trust 5s	6,000	86	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000	66	
	3,000	65¾	
Mor & Es 7s, 1900	1,000	117½	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	1,000	102¼	
N Y Elevated 1st	2,000	107⅞	
N Y, Lack & W 1st	1,000	132	
N Y, Sus & W G M	1,000	94	
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	1,000	105½	
North Missouri 1st	2,000	101½	
Nor Pac 1st Coup	1,000	113	
	1,000	113⅜	
Nor Pac-Cons 5s	9,000	27	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	1,000	77	
Nor Pac Term 1st	1,000	96	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	1,000	34½	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	91	
Ohio Southern 1st	10,000	93	
Oregon Improve 1st	5,000	97¼	
	2,000	97⅜	
	8,000	97	
Ore Rail & Nav 1st	1,000	107¾	
Oregon Rail & Nav 5s	7,000	87	
Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000	89¼	
Trust Receipts	10,000	89	
Ore S L & U N Con	10,000	47	
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	1,000	109½	
	2,000	110	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	5,000	94	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	3,000	77	
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	22¼	
	15,000	22	
	1,000	21½	
	1,000	21¾	
	2,000	21¾	
2d Pref Inc	10,000	14	
	5,000	14¼	
	5,000	14⅜	
Phil & Read Gen 4s	5,000	73½	
	5,000	73¾	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B	3,000	105½	
Pitts & Western 1st	4,000	84½	
Rens & Sar 1st	1,000	138	
Rio Grande West 1st	1,000	68	
	5,000	68¼	
Rome, W & Og Cons	2,000	118½	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	2,000	78⅜	
	5,000	78½	
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st	5,000	100½	
St Louis S W 1st	4,000	62¼	
	1,000	62⅛	
	4,000	62	
St Louis S W 2d Inc	10,000	18¾	
	3,000	18¼	
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Redu to 4½s	8,000	100⅜	
	2,000	100¼	
Dakota Extension	3,000	118½	
	3,000	118⅜	
Montana Ext 4s	1,000	86	
St P & Sioux City 1st	1,000	129	
San An & Ar Pass 4s	3,000	55	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	6,000	89½	
	24,000	89	
	12,000	88¾	
	4,000	88⅝	
Syr, Bing & N Y 1st	3,000	130	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	86⅞	
	1,000	87	
	1,000	86⅞	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	5,000	24⅞	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	2,000	108¾	
	2,000	108½	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	3,000	102¾	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	104⅝	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	6,000	105⅞	
Union Pac Gold 4s Col Trust Notes	2,000	88	
U S Cordage Co 1st	5,000	64	
U S Leather Co 6s	2,000	110	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105	
	4,000	105¼	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	5,000	71	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	2,000	21	
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	4,000	104½	
	5,000	104⅜	
	5,000	104¼	
	17,000	104¼	
W N Y & Penn 1st	22,000	103½	
	10,000	103¼	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs	8,000	24	
Wn Un Col Trust 5s	6,000	107¼	
	6,000	107½	

Total sales..... $942,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	36½	36⅝
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil pf	..	88
American District Telegraph	35	45
Am. T. & C.	91	92½
American Tobacco pf	107	109½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	102
Buffalo, R. & P.	14	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	49
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	13½	14½
Central & South American Tel.	117	..
Chicago Alton	140	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwest pf	142½	144
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	7½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	30
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	57½	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	..
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	17½	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel	51¼	52
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1½	1⅝
Kanawha & Michigan	8⅝	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	21
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	71½
Long Island	86½	89
L., N. A. & C.	6	7
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	100	..
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican National ctfs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	179	190

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug Ref.	88½	89⅛	87¾	87¾	19,310
At.,T. & S. F.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	60
Cent. of N. J.	87	87¼	84¾	85¼	8,400
Chicago Gas	73½	73⅞	72¼	72⅝	8,190
Chi. & North.	95¾	96⅛	95¾	95⅝	2,100
C., B. & Q.	70¾	71	70¼	70⅝	4,520
C.,C.,C.&St.L.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	10
C., M. &St. P.	55⅛	56	55⅝	55¾	11,990
C., R. I. & P.	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	740
Dist. & C. F.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	3,400
Gen. Elec.	34¼	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	880
Total sales					68,860

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At.T.&S. F.4s	64	64	64	64	$7,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	13,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	66	66	66	66	3,000
M., K.&T. 1st.	81	81	81	81	5,000
O. South. 1st.	93	93	93	93	2,000
Peo. & E. 1st.	77	77	77	77	2,000
P.&R.1st pf in	22	22	22	22	8,000
P.&R.2d pf in	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	$5,000
R. I. 5s, c	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5,000
U.S. Cord. 1st.	64	64	64	64	5,000
U. S. 4s coup.	113	113	113	113	1,050
W.N.Y.&P.1st	103¾	104¼	103¾	103¾	2,000
Total sales					$63,050

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & Va.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	90
Comstock Tun	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Total sales					290
Crown Point	.70	.70	.70	.70	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57¾	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	265,000

Oil.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs	96½	96½	95	95½	5 000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18½	21
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Beech & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av, 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167¾	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	11	13
†Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	69	72½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	12½	13¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	62	65
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¾	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	66½
Celluloid Company stock	..	188½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	120	..
Central & South Am. Tel., scrip	114¾	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	44	46½
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	23	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	87	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
*Edison Elec. Ill of Brooklyn	110	112
*Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	178	181
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	45	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	52	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	57
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

POPPER & STERN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers,
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Public Securities.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	4s
CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	5s
CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO	4½s
CITY OF SANDUSKY, OHIO	5s
CITY OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO	4s
CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON	5s
CITY OF SALT LAKE, UTAH	5s
COUNTY OF CLARK, INDIANA	5s
COUNTY OF WOOD, OHIO	5s
COUNTY OF AUGLAIZE, OHIO	6s
COUNTY OF PIERCE, WASHINGTON	6s
COUNTY OF SILVER BOW, MONTANA	5s

Price and particulars on application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
Chicago. New-York.
2 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds
AND
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been **LISTED** at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company.

Upon the request of the holders of more than one-third of the entire Capital Stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company; to protect the interests of the stockholders, and to secure a change of management.

Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders, with a proxy in favor of this committee, to be voted at the coming annual election.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
18 Wall St.;
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Co.,
2 Nassau St.;
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
2 Exchange Court,
Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary,
2 Nassau St.
Counsel:
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER.

The Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co.

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Through the efforts of this committee, the junior security holders have been forced to provide the necessary funds for the payment of the coupons maturing July 1, 1894, on the above bonds. Holders of certificates of the Mercantile Trust Company will receive the amount of their coupons, with interest, on presenting their certificates to the trust company, on or after Jan. 4, 1895. This result having been obtained, the committee does not intend to relax its efforts to compel the enforcement of the security, and bondholders, who have not already deposited their bonds, are urgently requested to do so forthwith.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

All holders of above bonds are notified that in our opinion it is not expedient to surrender their securities in exchange for Mercantile Trust Co. Receipts, the Committee issuing such receipts having accepted payment of interest on the same terms as the outstanding bondholders.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000), in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** 66 Broadway, New-York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Jan. 19, 1895. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, } Trustees.
JOHN S. TILNEY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

SNOQUALMIE FALLS

Electric Power Company,
SNOQUALMIE FALLS, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

103 FEET HIGHER THAN NIAGARA.

THE **SNOQUALMIE FALLS ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,** controlling the above falls, is now arranging for the electrical transmission of power from these falls to Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and adjacent territory by the method used at Niagara. This will supply these cities with the cheapest and most convenient power and light in the world. The bonds and stock of this company afford to the investor a chance rarely offered. Send for Prospectus to **R. M. SMYTHE,** 452 Produce Exchange, New-York.

LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a Protective Committee to guard their interests, are requested to send their names, address, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9,

At 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Chas. H. Fancher, Assignee.
Sundry book accounts, &c.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
16 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. Equitable Gas Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. 1 pfd.
$11,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (S. W. Extn.) 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
18 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. Cons. Mtg. & Skg. Fd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Com. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Series E, 1912.
30 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$500 Hoboken Turtle Club 6 p. c. Bd.
32 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auct. Room.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
78 shs. United States Projectile Co.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
$7,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
C. E. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
New-York and Long Island Bridge Company,
192 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1895, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
JOSEPH H. JONES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.
CHARLES F. NAETHING,
Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Dividends.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 14, 44, and 60 for $1,000 each.
No. 181 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 27th Dec., 1894.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, December 21, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
87th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.
JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
83D DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 16, 1895.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 4th Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1894.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.
The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after January 21, 1895. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
December 11, 1894.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing in Philadelphia and New-York under our respective firm names expires this day according to its terms, in consequence of the death of our late esteemed senior, Mr. ANTHONY J. DREXEL.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm names of
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
ROBERT BACON,
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.,
TEMPLE BOWDOIN,
EDWARD M. ROBINSON.

31 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
PARIS, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO. will be continued from this date, by the undersigned, under the firm name of
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
JOHN H. HARJES,
OSCAR O. SIEGEL,
HERMANN P. HEROLD.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The firm of HERMON GRIFFIN & SONS is this day dissolved owing to the recent death of CHARLES FRANCIS GRIFFIN, a membe: thereof.
A copartnership under the same firm name has been formed by the undersigned.
EDWARD PAYSON GRIFFIN.
EDWARD COLEMAN GRIFFIN.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of POPPER & STERN, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at 17 and 1. New St., (the Manhattan Life Building).
EDWARD POPPER.
GEORGE W. STERN.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Blumenstiel & Hirsch yesterday obtained five more attachments against J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods dealers at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, in favor of the following creditors: Shoninger Brothers, $2,000; Pelgram & Meyer, $1,798; Morris Goldberg, $1,568; W. W. Clendenning, $988; John Menke, $468. Mr. Blumenstiel said yesterday that the Sheriff went to the store of Ehrich Brothers to serve the warrants of attachment, but has not yet taken any of the property sold by the Lichtensteins because the indemnity bonds have not been perfected.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William C. Heppenheimer of Jersey City receiver of the property in this State of Lewis Plattberg & Brothers, manufacturers of fancy goods, plush boxes, &c., at Jersey City, with sales offices at 18 and 20 Washington Place, this city, on the application of Lewis Pattberg, President and Treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Heppenheimer had previously been appointed receiver in New-Jersey.

—Raymond & May, dealers in carpets at 1,175 Third Avenue, have given a chattel mortgage to H. H. Ketcham for $3,386, and H. D. Ferguson has taken possession of the stock under the mortgage for Mr. Ketcham. Mr. Ferguson said yesterday that notice had been issued for the sale of the stock on Monday under foreclosure of the chattel mortgage.

—Thomas M. Hanckel, a cotton broker, reported to the Cotton Exchange yesterday that he was unable to meet his contracts. He has been a member of the Exchange for twenty years. The failure was said to be a small one. Mr. Hanckel was short of the market in various options, losses on which had not been exactly computed yesterday.

—Goldsmith & Doherty entered judgment yesterday for $37,811 against Henry Reinhardt, dry goods dealer at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, who failed on Dec. 26, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company on a demand note for merchandise. Kahn & Frank also entered a judgment for $2,035 against Mr. Reinhardt.

—Edward E. Pray has been appointed receiver for the Amolin Company, manufacturer of ladies' dress shields at 125 Worth Street, on the application of Homer Pennock. Mr. Pray managed the business.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Benton Carr Carlton, jeweler at 417 Sixth Avenue, on a claim for $1,020 in favor of David S. Decker on a note.

—Alpheus Perry, grocer at 1,555 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to [illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Trading and Generally Lower Prices.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firmer—Provisions Higher—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Firm.

Very little interest was shown by the outside speculative element, and the local traders were left to worry along on the few slight changes in prices, while the cables were lower and the West showed but little change. A fair export demand for wheat, late in the day, caused a steadier feeling and more activity. Provisions met with a better sale and closed firmer. Cotton was quiet and a shade higher, and coffee followed Europe and advanced sharply.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¾	@	52
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¾	@	34¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20	@	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	3.20	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	12.75	@	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.15	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@	26
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.85	@	9.90
Lead	3.05	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were rather irregular, with only a local trade, and influenced by the lower cables early in the day, but recovering on the increased export demand for cash wheat, and closing steady at ½@⅝c decline, with trading chiefly in a scalping way. Spot was in fair export demand at steadier prices. Sales, 184,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 96,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅜c under May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels do on private terms, and 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 8½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 59c, prices, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅜c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅝c.... Clearances hence, 64,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 129,753 bushels.... Receipts, 40,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 51,672 bushels; in the interior, 218,270 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active, with prices a shade higher on some covering by shorts, and the close steady. Spot was quiet, with No. 2 hard firmer. Sales, 27,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2, for export, at 51⅝c, free on board, store; the trade bought 15,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½c, elevator, and 50¼c, delivered, and 4,000 bushels old yellow at 54¾c, afloat.... Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 47,884 bushels; in the interior, 128,922 bushels.... Clearances hence, 40,231 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 46,366 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special features, and closed at a decline of ½c, with only a light local trade. Spot were easier and in moderate demand from jobbers.... Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¼@38¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34⅝c, for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35½@35⅝c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 38@41½c for 30,000 bushels.... Receipts, 8,400 bushels; exports, 3,250 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	....	..	@..	60½
February	....	..	@..	61
March	210,000	61¾	@61¾	61¾
May	2,190,000	62½	@62½	62½
June	5,000	62½	@..	62½
July	....	..	@..	62¾
Total	2,405,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	30,000	51¼	@52	51⅞
February	15,000	51⅝	@51¾	51⅝
May	460,000	51¼	@51 9-16	51½
Total	505,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	10,000	34¼	@34½	34¼
February	30,000	35	@35¼	35
May	110,000	35	@35⅜	35
No. 2 white—				
January	15,000	38	@38¾	38
February	20,000	38¼	@38½	38¼
Total	185,000			

FLOUR—There is very little interest shown at present, with offerings rather urgent, and the export demand light. Sales, 6,600 bbls, including 2,000 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15; 1,000 bbls do clear at $3.35; 275 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50; 450 bbls fine at $2.30; 900 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.75; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.15; 1,400 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.87½, and 300 bbls bakers' extras at $2.50@$2.65.... Arrivals, 5,675 bbls and 6,965 sacks; exports, 8,357 bbls and 20,251 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,428 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.		Barrels.
Fine	....	@	Nominal.
Supers	....	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	52.10	@$2.15	2.25@

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

Empire A.....3½ @3 11-16
No. 6.....3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7.....3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8.....3¼ @3 5-16
No. 9.....3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10.....3¼ @3 5-16
No. 11.....3 1-16@3¼
No. 12.....2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net).....2 15-16@.. .
No. 14 (net).....2⅞ @...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS have made a further advance, with marrows now at $2.17½@$2.20, and sales at the higher price, while mediums are at $1.75@$1.80, the latter more an asking basis. The strength is more from the temper in the interior, from which shipments to this market are small, while the West draws more largely upon the assortments thence, and is willing to pay the improvement held in the country. The current market prices here are $2.17½@$2.20 for best marrows, $1.77½@1.80 for mediums, $1.75 for pea, and $1.30@$1.55 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2

BUTTER—There is a firmer market for choice stock, on the very moderate arrivals, fancy Western creamery advancing to 26c. There was not enough of the latter to fill all orders, and grades just under were more active. Low grades are steadier, but without much demand.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17	@18
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..
Welsh tubs, best lines	16	@18
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	22	@24
Creamery, seconds	17	@20
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extra	21	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12¼
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10½	@10
Factory, thirds	9	@10
Rolls, office	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

Stocks of butter in New-York, as made up by the New-York Produce Exchange:

	January, 1895.		January, 1894.	
	Tubs and Firkins.	Tubs and Firkins.	Tubs and Firkins.	Tubs and Firkins.
State creamery	4,925	1,263	6,565	790
State dairy	4,315	2,354	3,332	955
Western creamery	24,081	50	24,102	20
Western dairy	2,725	181	2,123	65
Western factory	18,497	1,095	15,781	1,377
Total	54,543	5,862	51,903	3,207

CHEESE—The market is quite firm for most of the offerings, with trading fair on home and export account.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	10½	@11¼
State, skims, small size, choice	8½	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	6	@ 7
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½

EGGS—The market is about steady as following the moderate receipts, but the demand continues slow.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@26
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	24	@24½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	23	@24
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@22
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs..	$2.50	@$4.25
Limed	15	@16

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are quiet, but foreign are prettily well sold up. Kale and spinach of irregular quality and easier.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@ 5.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50	@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.87
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00	@ 2.00
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00	@ 1.62
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.50	@ 5.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.50
Spinach, per bbl	3.00	@ 4.00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@ 75
Kale, per bbl	60	@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Scotch	1.85	@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.00
English, per 168-lb sack	1.75	@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—While the demand for hard bricks was not active today, what stock there is on hand is very firmly held. No more up-rivers are coming in, and the last shipment of Haverstraws came in on Thursday. Unless the weather moderates, none will be sent during the season. Long Island and Staten Island arickes have not yet arrived. Haverstraw hard are worth $6 per 1,000; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20. Rosendale cement is firm at 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.65@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$2; English Portland, $1.85@$2.05; German Portland, $2@$2.50. Very little lime is coming in. Rockland commerce lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10. Lathes are scarce, and are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000. Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; Cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Market very steady on fancy grades, with only a light trade.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Demand very slow, but prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	@ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Exporters have been buying rather freely, but the local demand continues light, with prices steady.

	Buenos Ayres.	Non-Acid— Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12¼

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle, heavy	24@25	Seconds	19@20
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin firm at 13.45c. Lake copper quiet at 9.85@9.90c. Lead dull at 3.05c. Spelter easy at 3.25c.

TOBACCO—Demand very light, with prices unchanged. Sales, 45 cases 1892 New-England Havana, at 18@40c; 50 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, on private terms; 100 cases 1891 Gebharts, on private terms; 300 bales Havana, 65c@$1.10; 100 bales Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Trading is slow, with prices steady.

Southern, Old Dominion			27½
Southern, regular			24½
Machine-made barrels			28

RESINS—Receipts are moderate, with a light demand and steady prices.

C'm str'n'd	$1.35@ ..	I	$2.35@ ..
Good str'n'd	1.40@ ..	K	2.75@ ..
E	1.45@ ..	M	3.15@ ..
F	1.60@ ..	N	3.50@ ..
G	1.70@ ..	W. G	3.60@ ..
H	1.90@$2.00	W. W	3.75@$3.85

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4.—Resin firm; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½. Spirits of turpentine steady, at 25c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; receipts, 39 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1@$1.05; receipts, 151 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 316 bbls. Rosin firm at $1.05.

WOOL.

Manufacturers have shown but little interest in the market during the past week, probably owing to the stock taking, and the business has therefore been very light, with prices showing an easier range, while considerable quantities of sample bags, recently taken, are yet to be heard from. Sales, 183,000 lb Texas at 28@32c, clean; 10,000 lb Territory, 12,000 lb super, 150,000 lb pulled, 10,000 lb Cape, 6,000 lb mohair, 4,000 lb scoured Australian, 150,000 lb Montevideo, and 200,000 lb carpet on private terms.

FREIGHTS.

There was rather more movement in grain freights on the berth at substantially unchanged rates, while chartering was again slow and the market easy. Engagements: To Antwerp, 7 loads grain, 1¾d afloat and 2¼d from store; to London, 2 loads grain, 1½d; to Havre, 3 loads grain, 2s per quarter; to Liverpool, 3,000 boxs bacon, 10@15s; lower-rate freight steamer, 700 bxs cheese, 20s; 100 tons leather, 25s. Charters: Norwegian steamer, 367 tons, West India time charter, 6 months, £370 per month; ship, 1,414 tons coal, Norfolk to Barcelona, and back from the Mediterranean to port north of Hatteras, on private terms; bark, 1,197 tons cargo material &c., hence to Rio, on private terms; ship, (to arrive,) Philadelphia to San Diego, coal, &c., about $7; British bark, general cargo, hence to Adelaide, on private terms; schooner, 240 tons, hence to Baracoa and back, $1,100 and port charges; schooner, lumber, hence, via Jacksonville, to San Domingo, $6, and back, north of Hatteras, sugar, $2.50 and port charges; schooner, 44-foot ties, Savannah to New-York or Philadelphia, 14c—option of part cargo lumber, $4.25; schooner, 44-foot ties, Brunswick to Perth Amboy, 14c; British schooner, yellow pine lumber, hence to St. John, N. B., at or about $3; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Savannah, 90c; schooner, kainit, hence to Richmond, $1; schooner, salt, hence to Norfolk, $1; British schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., 75c; British schooner, coal, Weehawken to St. John, N. B., 70c; schooner, coal, Weehawken to Rockland, 60c; schooner, coal, Guttenburg to Providence, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Yesterday's closing boom was found missing at the opening of the wheat market to-day. No particular reason was given for the reversal of tone except that there was no tangible excuse for the bulge and that it could not hold. The offerings were in excess of the demand, and a loss of ⅛@¼c at the start was followed by a further decline of ¼@⅜c. A rally then set in, which carried prices back to the opening point, around which they hung during the remainder of the session, "shorts" leading in the buying. One of the discouraging items of the day was the exceedingly small flour output for the week, Minneapolis turning out but 55,320 bbls, against 81,400 bbls for the previous week, with other cities showing a proportionately small amount. Liverpool cables were higher at the opening, in accord with the appreciation here yesterday, but the close was weaker. Board of Trade advices quoted Berlin and Paris higher, with Antwerp unchanged. Receipts at Chicago were 57 cars, and the Northwest had 232 cars. On the corresponding day last year Minneapolis and Duluth received 211 cars. Withdrawals from store were 139,061 bushels, and Atlantic ports cleared 242,177 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened at 57⅜c, sold between 57¼@57⅝c and 57⅜@57⅝c, closing at 57⅜@57⅝c, ¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat did not change essentially. Trading was at easy prices early and firm later. Receipts at principal Western points were 233,852 bushels; shipments, 17,551 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 51,672 bushels; shipments, 129,753 bushels.

CORN followed wheat in most of the variations of that market, although the predominating inclination was to sell. The receipts, 513 cars, were 13 in excess of the estimate, and to-morrow's expectations of 330 cars were both confirmatory of continued liberal supplies, the one great bear argument of the present. Liverpool cables were steady. Withdrawals from store were 109,908 bushels, and the seaboard clearances 46,366 bushels. Not a very heavy business was transacted, and a narrow range to prices was the result. May corn opened from 47⅝c to 47¾c, sold between 47⅝c and 47⅝@47¾c, closing at 47½@47¾c, ¼c below the final figures of yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 213,607 bushels; shipments, 39,240 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 47,884 bushels.

OATS—The sensation of the day in oats came within a few minutes of the close, when a large elevator concern disposed of a line aggregating 600,000 bushels of May. The crowd was unprepared for the heavy offerings, and the demand was inadequate to the occasion. Prices dropped to ½c below yesterday's close, where they rested at the end of the session. Receipts were 119 cars. Nothing was taken from store. Cash oats were quoted ¼c lower.

RYE was slow. No. 2 on the regular market was called nominally 48c, but easy at that; demand was poor; No. 2 by sample, held at 49@50½c; May was 51½c bid.

BARLEY was quiet and unchanged; offerings were light and not much inquiry was heard. The receipts were 47 cars. Screenings sold at $15 per ton; No. 5 at $15.50 per ton; No. 4 at 49@52c; No. 3, 50@55c; No. 2, 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Product was weak and lower during the first hour of the session, the heavy run of hogs at the yards affecting prices detrimentally, but upon an attempt being made to buy pork by the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, the crowd pleasantly bid the price up, no difficulty being experienced in forcing an advance of 30 cents from the inside, owing to the narrow character of the market. A recession from the top took place before the close. Lard and ribs kept in line with pork. May pork gained 12½c for the day, May lard 10c, and May ribs 7½@10c. Domestic markets were steady and Liverpool was reported firm. Receipts were light and the shipments free. Prices in the cash market were firm and a fair small order business was transacted.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 330 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing was done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	53¼	53⅝	53⅜	53½@53⅝
May	57⅜	57⅝@57⅝	57⅛@57⅜	57⅜@57⅝
July	58¼	58⅝	58 @58⅛	58¼
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	44½	44⅞	44¼	44⅜
May	47½@47⅝	47⅝@47⅝	47¼@47⅜	47½
July	47¼	47⅝@47½	47⅛	47¼
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
May	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.52½	$11.52½	$11.52½	$11.52½
May	11.67½	11.92½	11.62½	11.85
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.85	6.87½	6.82½	6.82½
May	6.92½	7.10	6.90	7.02½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½
May	5.92½	6.07½	5.92½	6.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull; prices were barely steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57½@59½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53½c; No. 2 corn, 44¾c; No. 2 oats, 29¾@30c; No. 2 rye, 48c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 53¾c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$6.87½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.80@5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@6.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, $1.22 per gallon; sugars, cutloaf, 5¾; granulated, $4; standard A, $4 per barrel; linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company—Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	2,520	1,486
Wheat, bushels	20,537	6,870
Corn, bushels	53,536	43,796
Oats, bushels	107,800	72,420
Rye, bushels	4,733	4,571
Barley, bushels	22,750	19,136

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24@24½c; firsts, 21@23c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 20c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 1,595 bbls; shipments, 3,143 bbls. Bran unchanged; market steady; bulk, country points, 54c; sacked, east side, 60@61c, and country points, sacked, 58c; small lots at mill, 63@64c. Wheat lower; receipts, 182 bushels; January, 51⅝c; May, 54⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 49,095 bushels; shipments, 375 bushels; January, 41¼c; February, 42¼c; May, 44½c. Oats lower; receipts, 16,500 bushels; shipments, 2,983 bushels; January, 30¼c; May, 30⅜c. Pork—Standard mess, $12; on orders, 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, 6.65c; choice, 6.80c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; shorts, 6c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard burry, 8c. Western and Northern—Medium, 10@12c; fine medium, 8@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c. Texas—Medium, 10@13c; fine medium, 10c. Bagging (order prices)—1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅝c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and weak at 2.80c. Spelter dull at 3.07½c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Spring wheat quiet; 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard new sold at 48½c; closing No. 1 hard, new, 48¼c; No. 1 Northern, old, 47¼c; old No. 1 Northern Chicago, 65½c. Winter wheat strong; no spot offerings; No. 2 red, 57½c; No. 1 white, 50½c bid, on track. Corn—Opened weak, closed ½c lower. Sales, 7 cars No. 2 yellow, 40½c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 46c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 45¾@46c; 11 cars No. 3 corn, 45¼@45½c, through billed; local billed, ¼@½c less. Oats —Steady; fair demand and supply. Sales, 17 cars No. 2 white, 36c; 2 cars, 35¾c; 5 cars No. 3 white, 35½c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 34½c, on track. Barley—Market strong and higher; low grades of Western and Canada wanted; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada No. 2, 63c; 11,000 bushels Western and sample, 59c. Quoted No. 1 Western, 62c; No. 2, 60c; sample, 59c; No. 1 Canada, 65c; No. 2, 63c; No. 3, extra, 61@61½c. Rye nominal; No. 2 Minnesota choice, 55c asked. Flour dull, unchanged. Mill feed firm; good demand, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The opening of the wheat market this morning was decidedly weak and nervous. May wheat opened at 59¼c, against 59⅝@59½c yesterday, lost ⅝c, firmed up to 59¼@59⅝c, sold at 59¼c straight, and by noon held at 59¼@59⅜c. July wheat opened at 60c, against 60⅛@60¼c yesterday, dropped to 59⅞c, and firmed up to 60¼c by noon. The cash wheat market ruled slow. Local millers were inclined to hold off for slight concessions. No. 1 hard sold at 59½c into No. 2 at about ¼c under No. 1; receipts, 89,280 bushels; shipments, 7,480 bushels. Corn weaker; No. 3 sold, to arrive, at 46½c. Oats—Market weaker; No. 3 sold at 29@29½c and No. 3 white at 30c; No. 2 white, 30½c. Flour steady, at $3.20@$3.40 for patents and $2.10@$2.30 for bakers'; production, 14,000 bbls; shipments, 12,020 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, in bulk, $10.50@$10.75; bran, in sacks, 200 lb, $11.75@$12; in 100-lb sacks, $12.25@$12.50; shorts, common, bulk, $12@$12.50; fine, $13.25@$13.75; shipments, 492 tons.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—Wheat opened weak, and prices declined ¼c under moderately large offerings. May wheat opened and closed at 57¾c, with cash ranging 3¼c below. In the sample market wheat was quiet and nominally steady; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 hard, Winter, 58@59c. Sample barley was steady when sold early, but declined later in the day. The demand was active, with a moderate supply; No. 2, on track, 53¼c. Oats firm and active; supply moderate; No. 2 white, on track, 33¼c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 3, on track, 43½c. Rye firm and scarce and ½c higher; No. 1, in store, 50c. Provisions higher; mess pork, $11.60 for cash, and $11.90 for May. Prime steam lard, $6.85 cash, and $7.05 May. Receipts—Flour, 1,350 bbls; wheat, 8,450 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 870 bushels; barley, 13,125 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 25,958 bbls; oats, 51,737 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 20,392 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Flour quiet; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do family, $2@$2.15; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; low grades, $1.70@$1.80. Wheat—Fair demand; firm; market quiet; No. 2 red, 54½c; 2 cars, to arrive, at 54½c. Corn—Market steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32¼c; No. 3 white, 32½c. Pork firm and more active; mess, $11.50; clear mess, $12.75; clear family, $12.75. Lard firm and active; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¼c; prime steam active at 6.80@6.85c. Bacon active and steady; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6½c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c. Dry-salted meats firm; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c. Whisky—Market steady at $1.22. Sales, 626 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Wool market quiet; stocks light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 17@18c; X, 16@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 18@19c; coarse, 20@21c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 17@20c; medium washed combing and delaine, 21@22c; coarse do, 22@23c; Canada do, 21@23c; tub-washed, choice, 22@24c; fair, 20@22c; coarse, 20@21c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 16@17c; coarse do, 17@18c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 16@17c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 14½@16c; medium and coarse, 10@11c; delaine, fine, 10@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Territorial, fine, 7@10c; medium and coarse, 10@12c.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—The market to-day was dull and easy. There was no news, but higher cables, which were rather uncertain, and the large exports, which were rather indefinite, and that tended the market. Fluctuations were narrow and trading spiritless. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 61c bid; January, 61c bid; May, 63¼c; July, 64c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c bid; January, 59½c; May, 61⅞c; July, 62¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56½c; No. 2, 53¼c; rejected, 50½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅝c; receipts, 87,579 bushels; shipments, 2,201 bushels. Inspected, 8 cars; last year, 48 cars.

PEORIA, Jan. 4.—Corn quiet; new No. 2, 40¾c; new No. 3, 40¼c; new No. 4, 39¼c; receipts, 64,350 bushels; shipments, 9,750 bushels. Oats quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 30¾@30⅞c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c; receipts, 41,800 bushels; shipments, 58,300 bushels. Rye dull; nominal; receipts, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.22 for high wines; receipts, 65 bbls; shipments, 686 bbls.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

BEEVES—Receipts, 106 cars, or 1,900 head: 71 cars consigned direct to exporters and slaughterers and 35 cars for the market; and, counting the 5 cars held over Wednesday, there were 40 cars on sale. Demand active for all grades, and decent to good steers were rated 10@15c higher; fat oxen also sold at stronger prices, while rough butchers' stuff was fairly steady. The yards were cleared, with the exception of one carload; an exporter bought 950 head; ordinary to prime native steers sold at $4.20@$5.15; oxen and stags at $3.40@$4.10; bulls at $2.40@$2.75; old cows at $1.35@$3.75. City-dressed native sides slow at 6¾@8¾c; choice and extra do selling at 9@9¼c. Dressed native sides and quarters of beef firm at 7¾@9¼c lb; American live cattle selling at Liverpool at 10½@11½c; at London at 10@11½c, estimated dressed weight; sheep steady at 11@13½c. Shipments to-morrow include 2,000 quarters of beef on the Persian for Eastmans Company; 1,000 quarters on the Manitoba, 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith, 200 head for J. Shamberg & Son, also 200 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; the last-named firm will put 329 cattle on the Richmond Hill, which will also carry 1,000 sheep for Eastmans Company, and the Cuflc takes out 276 cattle equally divided between M. Goldsmith and J. Shamberg & Son; the Martello will not get off until next week.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER —21 Illinois steers, 1,200 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb; 20 do, 1,200 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,201 lb, at $4.55; 19 do, 1,135 lb, at $4.32½; 7 State do, 1,260 lb, at $4.45. J. SHAMBERG & SON—15 Ohio steers, 1,268 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,213 lb, at $4.45; 20 do, 1,173 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.30; 18 do, 1,255 lb, at $4.30; 2 cows, 1,300 lb, at $3.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—19 Indiana steers, 1,365 lb, at $4.60; 17 Kentucky do, 1,373 lb, at $4.80; 19 do, 1,274 lb, at $4.70; 4 do, 1,475 lb, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,258 lb, at $4.60; 12 oxen, 1,403 lb, at $4.10; 2 do, 1,435 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,520 lb, at $3.60; 8 bulls, 1,013 to 1,220 lb, at $2.60@$3.10; 2 cows, 1,110 lb, at $3; 2 do, 925 lb, at $2.35; 10 do, 958 lb, at $2.15; 16 do, 978 lb, at $2.10; 23 do, 921 to 979 lb, at $2; 20 do, 894 to 918 lb, at $1.60@$1.65; 5 do, 936 lb, at $1.45; 21 do, 660 to 1,075 lb, at $1.40. S. SANDERS—22 Ohio steers, 1,505 lb, at $5.15; 19 do, 1,041 lb, at $5; 12 do, 1,302 lb, at $4.75; 15 oxen, 1,480 lb, at $3.85; 19 do, 1,183 lb, at $3.40; 2 bulls, 1,415 lb, at $2.75; 14 cows, 1,008 lb, at $2.80; 7 do, 800 to 1,035 lb, at $2.25@$2.30; 16 do, 903 lb, at $2.17½; 6 do, 825 lb, at $1.67½. NEWTON & CO.—4 bulls, 1,075 lb, at $2.40; 24 cows, 1,011 lb, at $2.15; 16 do, 828 lb, at $1.35; 1 do, 810 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 860 lb, at $2.35. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—18 Kentucky steers, 1,352 lb, at $4.25; 15 do, 1,314 lb, at $4.20; 20 do, 1,148 lb, at $4.20. S. W. SHERMAN —29 Illinois steers, 1,098 lb, at $4.27½; 15 do, 1,221 lb, at $4.15.

CALVES—Receipts, 179 head, of which 89 at Sixtieth Street. Veals just about steady for choice stock; common and medium grades weak; Western calves dull and not wanted unless they are of light and medium weights; barnyard calves nominally lower at $2.25@$2.75; 1½ cars of Westerns were held over; extra prime veals sold at $8; culls at $4. Dressed calves weak and tendency downward; city-dressed veals sold at 7@11½c; country-dressed at 6½@10c, with very few sales exceeding 9½c; little calves at 4@6c.—SALES.—S. SANDERS—9 veals, 131 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 5 do, 100 lb, at $5; 5 fed calves, 240 lb, at $3; yesterday, 10 veals, 103 lb, at $6.25. NEWTON & CO. —5 Virginia veals, 130 lb, at $6; 2 do, 75 lb, at $5. G. DILLENBACK—9 veals, 138 lb, at $7; 3 do, 170 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 155 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 90 lb, at $4.50; 4 bobs at $1.62½ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 30½ cars, or 6,182 head; 10 cars to butchers direct and 20½ cars for the market; making, with the 6 cars held over yesterday, 26½ cars for sale. Sheep were in moderate demand at unchanged prices; medium to good lambs were a trifle firmer; common stock was not wanted, except at very low figures; 2½ cars were held over; common to choice sheep sold at $2@$3.75 100 lb; culls at $1 head; very ordinary to choice lambs at $3.25@$4.62½; 1 car of Canadian lambs at $4.62½.—SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—185 Canadian lambs, 89 lb average, at $4.62½@ 100 lb; 213 Western do, 79 lb, at $4.50; 219 do, 68½ lb, at $4.25; 116 Ohio do, 74 lb, at $4.50; 64 Ohio sheep, 94 lb, at $2.25. S. JUDD & CO.—130 State lambs, 78 lb, at $4.50; 39 State sheep, 104 lb, at $3; 192 Michigan do, 106 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—229 Western lambs, 70 lb, at $4.30. HUME & MULLEN—108 mixed Western sheep, (part wethers,) 118 lb, at $3.75; 22 State sheep, 83 lb, at $2.50; 8 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4; 119 do, 63 lb, at $3.50. M. COLLINS—119 Western lambs, 64½ lb, at $4.12½; 217 Buffalo do, (common,) 52 lb, at $3.25; 35 sheep, 108 lb, at $2.